

THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 192.] DECEMBER 1, 1809. [5 of Vol. 28.

\* As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
THE following article was lately published at Calcutta, in a miscellaneous work, by Francis Gladwin, esq. which at present is extremely rare in this country. I have no doubt it will please many of your readers, as it contains the Persian and Oriental traditions respecting that monarch, who, in Scripture, is called *Artaxerxes*, (*Ezra*, iv. 7, &c.) He is styled, by the Eastern historians, *Bahman*; also *Ardeshir derazdest*; which answers to the Latin *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, or the *Long-armed*, a title bestowed on account of the great extent of his dominions, which contained one hundred and twenty and seven provinces, from India unto Ethiopia. (*Esther* xvi.) The article is translated from an historical work, originally written in *Arabic*, by a celebrated author, surnamed, from the place of his birth, *Tebry*, who died at Bagdad, in the year of the Mohammedan Hejira, 310, of the Christian era, 923.

Your's, &c.

B. B.

*The HISTORY of the REIGN of BAHMAN, and of the SECOND DESOLATION of JERUSALEM; by Persian and Oriental Writers.*

"When Bahman, the son of Isfendiar, succeeded his grandfather Gushasp, (or Darius Hystaspes,) and reigned at Balkh, he sent heralds into every country, and received tokens of submission from all nations, except the children of Israel, who had increased exceedingly, and had placed over themselves a king. This prince, from excess of arrogance and presumption, slew the herald, whom Bahman had sent to Syria and Jerusalem. The rage of Bahman being thereby kindled, he sent for Bukhtnusr (Nebuchadnezzar,) whom he reinstated in the government of Chaldea and Syria, with all the other lands over which he had before borne sway. And he commanded him, saying, 'Collect as many troops as you may think necessary,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 192.

and go and destroy again Jerusalem, as completely as you did before.' And Bahman sent along with Bukhtnusr three wise men, or counsellors, one named Darius, (probably Darius the Mede) who was the son of a ruler. Another, called Koreish, the son of Unkiwan; and the third was Ahasuerus, the son of Keerish, the son of Jamasp the Sage.

"Bukhtnusr marched into Chaldea, where he spent a year in augmenting his army, and making the necessary arrangements for his expedition. At that time, the territory of Mousul was governed by a descendant of Senacherib, who, when Bukhtnusr was preparing to march against Jerusalem, joined him with a large force. Bukhtnusr received him courteously, and at length gave him the command of the advanced army; with which he committed great slaughter, in all the countries through which he passed, in his route to Jerusalem; and he carried away into captivity one hundred thousand youths, besides men and women. Not satisfied with dilapidating the cities, he covered the ruins with earth. He particularly commanded every soldier to fill his shield with earth of the desert of Syria, and to fling the contents on the ruins of Jerusalem.

"Having thus totally desolated that city, he departed for Irak, with the captives; amongst whom was the king, whom Bukhtnusr sent to Bahman, after having slain his sons with his own hand. Bahman commanded the king also to be put to death; and in reward of the services of Bukhtnusr, gave him sovereign dominion over the territories of Babylon, and Irak, even unto the borders of Ethiopia. Whilst Bukhtnusr reigned in Chaldea, he mustered the captives, and having selected from amongst them, for his own honourable service, one hundred thousand men of the best families, he distributed other six thousand amongst his captains.

"Bukhtnusr reigned forty years, and then died, leaving a son named Morduck, (*Evil M rodach*. II. Kings xxv. 27,) whom Bahman confirmed in the kingdom.

3 M

dom,



dom. He reigned twenty-three years, and was succeeded by his son, Yelubnusr, (or Belshazzar.) He had reigned but a short time, when he meditated a revolt from his liege sovereign; but the plot was discovered, and communicated to Bahman by Ahasuerus the Sage. Bahman loaded him with honours on the occasion, and wrote a letter to Darius the counsellor, saying, 'Slay thou the traitor Yelubnusr, whose kingdom I have conferred upon thee; assume thou the government thereof.' Darius accordingly put to death Yelubnusr, and reigned in his stead with such justice, as restored the kingdom to a state of happiness and prosperity. Bahman rejoicing thereat, was heard to say, 'These wise men merit confidence and promotion; every department of government ought to be entrusted to the management of men of piety, and of pleasing manners, in order that the empire may flourish, by their prudent and upright administration.'

"Some years after this period, the King of Hind and Sind having revolted, Bahman sent against him Ahasuerus, at the head of a large army; he subdued the King of Hind and Sind, and slew him; in return for which services, Bahman bestowed on him these kingdoms. Darius, after having reigned three years in Irak, died; when Bahman conferred the kingdom on Ahasuerus, commanding him to leave a lieutenant in Hind, and reside himself in Irak, the centre of his dominions. Ahasuerus, having accordingly appointed a lieutenant to rule over Hind and Sind, fixed his own residence in Irak, where he enjoyed a prosperous reign.

"Some time after his arrival in Irak, Ahasuerus released the children of Israel from captivity. He married an Israelitish woman, named Aster (Queen Esther of the Scripture,) and she bare him a son, whom he named Kyrus (or Cyrus.) Ahasuerus held in high esteem the children of Israel, and gave them free access to his person, calling them his kinsmen, and the descendants of the prophets and sages. But for fear of offending Bahman, he did not then give them leave to return to Jerusalem. When Kyrus was fourteen years old, Ahasuerus died, and Bahman conferred the kingdom on his son.

"God bestowed the gift of prophecy upon Daniel, whose doctrine Kyrus embraced, and forsook the worshipping of fire, but unknown to Bahman. In the

thirteenth year of the reign of Kyrus, Bahman died, when the former openly professed the religion taught by Daniel, and encouraged his subjects to listen to the words of that prophet, whom he had commanded to instruct them in the law of Moses. Then Daniel asked permission to go himself, to rebuild the city and temple of Jerusalem. But Kyrus refused his request, saying, 'I stand in need of a thousand faithful counsellors and guides, how then can I consent to deprive myself of your personal aid in the government of my kingdom.' He, however, permitted the children of Israel to return to Jerusalem. From the time that Bukhtnusr carried away the captives, until the death of Kyrus, Daniel had resided in Babylon and Irak twenty-two years. After the death of Kyrus, he returned to Jerusalem, and there spent his life in devotion."

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*The PRESENT STATE of the KINGDOM of NAPLES.\**

**W**HOEVER formerly approached the city of Naples, if possessed of a liberal education, felt himself transported with a variety of the most agreeable sensations, on treading and exploring this classic ground.

These pleasing illusions are now vanished; and a very different scene presents itself to the eye and the heart of the curious traveller. Below the ancient *Anrur*, you observe several military *piquets*, at different stations; at Cicero's grave, you may imagine that you still hear the loud resounding thunders of the siege of Gaeta; and at Baia, the circumstance of having been compelled to relinquish Capri, will not afford a friend to England, the most agreeable recollections. As to the Elysian fields, their once celebrated beauties have lost their powers of fascination; before you can reach them, you are obliged to pass the gibgets, where the unfortunate Briganti are hanging by half-dozens; in short, every scene around is so much altered from its former poetical character, that you feel chilled, and look in vain for those original features, so much adored and beloved by the muses.

"*Napoli e'un paradiso abitato da Diavoli*," was the common saying of former

\* A translation of this letter, written originally in German, in April, 1809, cannot fail to prove acceptable to the generality of English readers.



times; but the pleasures of the people were not much affected by it, as many of the enjoyments of the good Christians, in this country, proceed from their belief in the existence of the d——l.

Naples, at present, appears like a beautiful female in stubborn hoops, which will not allow her to move with ease and gracefulness, though it is well known she has been once esteemed a most accomplished dancer.

It must, however, be confessed, that better order is preserved now than formerly. At night, the streets are well lighted, even when the moon, no where more resplendent than here, displays her silver lamp in the cloudless heavens. And in the *Strada di Toledo*, one of the most beautiful streets in the city, which formerly presented the tumultuous appearance of a perpetual fair, you may now walk or ride, *comme il faut*, without interruption; the market people being ordered to different new and regular market-places.

Whoever has seen the former state of the *Strada di Toledo*, would not, however, be displeased to re-view that scene of unparalleled confusion. The sacrifices of every season were offered on this altar of abundance, whatever the earth or the sea afforded from their bosoms, whatever air or sun had produced for the gratification of the most luxurious palates, was here seen in a profusion calculated to excite astonishment. The *Strada di Toledo* was exhausted a hundred times in a day; and a hundred times, nay every moment, a power which seemed to operate like a magic charm, replenished it with a new and surprising abundance; in short, in this one street, in less than an hour, you might have found every requisite for furnishing the most sumptuous and exquisite entertainments, for a constant succession of almost innumerable guests.

However, this *Strada* still retains some entertaining features; and notwithstanding the interference of the messengers *de la police*, admonishing the sellers to withdraw to the market-places; attached to the ground on which they were so long accustomed to encamp, many run the risk of punishment, by stealing a temporary return to their old stations, where, even at present, they may be certain of the readiest sale.

The price of provisions is said to have risen very high under the present system; but if there is any truth in the assertion, it most probably relates only to fish; for the fisherinen are obliged every day

to take out fresh cards of permission to go a-fishing, and as they are not allowed to run out beyond certain marks, nor to set off earlier, nor return later, than certain hours announced by the signal guns, it is natural to suppose that they must often lose the best seasons and opportunities for following their occupation with success.

You might have imagined, that after the interdiction of all manner of communication with Sicily, oranges would have been scarcer; but Naples, and the surrounding country, afford such quantities of oranges, lemons, and other fruits, that the scarcity has been very inconsiderable, if at all perceptible. The fruits of Messina having hitherto enjoyed the preference, the luxuriant produce of the environs of Naples only wanted an opportunity for sale; and though the Neapolitans say of the Messina fruits, "*sone piu dolce*," yet the difference is so trifling, that a foreigner could scarcely distinguish it.

The abundance of vegetables which came to market last year, was truly astonishing; and indeed any kind of vegetables may be had here, almost throughout the year, and are particularly plentiful from March to December. The French, who prize their dear Paris and its environs beyond all other places, are nevertheless forced to confess, that there is only "*one Naples*:" even the minister of the affairs of the kingdom, in his report of the State of the Nation, for the years 1807 and 1808, (published in March, 1808,) calls the country *unique*, in point of situation and fertility.

Yet, in this most luxuriant region, where Nature seems lavish of her bounty, you will observe a degree of poverty, perhaps unequalled in any other European country, pervade the general classes of society. The real misery, however, is not to be judged of by what is seen in public, for where is there a country where poor and idle vagabonds are not to be found in the streets? It is in private where real distress reigns attended by want, and all its train of horrors. Much of this is owing to the secularization of the convents and monasteries, for very great numbers of the poor were accustomed to receive their soups and dinners from the charitable inhabitants of the cloisters, and the suppression of so many religious houses, occasioned murmurs deep and loud, the result of a despair unattended by either riots or excesses. With regard to the nobility, the greater



greater part of that class, and the other superior ranks, who were rich proprietors, being borne down by the weight of taxes and contributions, and unable to reimburse themselves for their losses by following any particular branch of industry, are wretchedly involved in debt, and many of them cannot conceal the evidence of the most deplorable poverty. On the other hand, as is generally the case in all revolutions, several of the lower classes have risen to opulence, and loit in their coaches, while others, long accustomed to ride in coaches, are now obliged to move very humbly on foot. Instances of this nature, are not, however, strikingly frequent.

The Neapolitans have certainly been reduced to a better state of order than formerly. That natural vivacity for which they were peculiarly distinguished, and which appeared so striking to every observer, has given way to an appearance of reserve and fear—that fear, however, is not a sensation of slavish anxiety, but rather the result of a cautious judgment, arising from the natural perspicuity of a sharp-sighted people. That great advantages have been derived from the system pursued by the present Government, must be allowed by every person who gives credit to the official report of the minister, according to which the number of robberies has diminished one-third, and of murders two-thirds, since the occupation of the country by the French.

It would be a great pity, if the natural *bonhomme* and original *naïveté* of the true Neapolitan, in short, his peculiar national character of mind, should be entirely lost, which seems to become the case more and more every day, though it can scarcely be supposed, that any external circumstances, operating upon a nation, should have so decided an effect on the national character. It is very difficult to bend any people to the adoption of foreign manners, or give them a foreign turn of mind. It is that originality of character, arising from the advantages of soil and climate, which the Neapolitans derive from nature, which will oppose the greatest obstacle to the admission of foreign intrusions.

Two points have been remarked as the most striking traits in the character of the Neapolitans, viz. their *vehement passions*; and the *coolness of mind with which they contrive their plans of vengeance*. Both points seem to cast a dark shade upon their character; but in

reality, they prove no more, than that this people possess the original qualities of a noble and powerful nation. On a slender enquiry it will be impossible to refuse the Neapolitans our esteem, notwithstanding their real or apparent faults, on considering them in the various points of view in which they are represented in the latest histories.

In comparing them with their neighbours, they are distinguished from them by a natural gaiety and ceaseless activity. In all his misery, the Neapolitan will not yield to despair; there always remains an energetic spark of animation in him, which glows in secret, and often suddenly revives into a flame, when it seems entirely extinguished; like the vegetative power in the vine-branch after it has been stripped of its leaf. Very often you behold him deprived of all, and reduced to the utmost want and misery, yet supporting all his privations with a dignity which claims respect. Even on observing those miserable wretches, formerly called *Lazzaroni*, you would be induced to suppose, they had never experienced any difficulties or disasters, so proudly, and with such a contemptuous look of indifference, do they seem to regard the world and their existence.

The attachment of this people to its former government is peculiarly striking, though they openly acknowledge its numerous imperfections: though the taxes increased every year; though the personal expenses of their sovereign were enormous and oppressive; and though the wickedness of the government was not only conspicuous, but notorious; yet no where could there exist less apprehensions of an approaching revolution. The sensations produced by the impossibility of fulfilling their promises to Queen Caroline, were of the most poignant nature; but the violence of their emotions, by degrees, subsided into a calmer state of feelings.

In the year 1805, when Bonaparte had evacuated *Tarento*, and withdrawn his troops, the unanimous prayer of the people, as if animated by one voice and spirit, was, "*That it might please God to moderate the passions of the Queen*;" and yet after the consequences had justified their apprehensions, and they had every right to consider themselves as the victims of a mistaken policy, they would have still continued to exert themselves to the utmost of their power for their old government, had there been the smallest probability of success. The



The conspiracies discovered in Calabria, and even in the city of Naples itself, are sufficient to demonstrate of what exertions the people would have been capable, had they been blest with a wise and equitable government. Time has fully unveiled the transactions of the former government, and yet a strong party still remains attached to the old dynasty. Ferdinand and Caroline have, indeed, reason to remember Naples with sentiments of affection and feelings of regret: a people, like the Neapolitans, and a fidelity equal to theirs, they never will find again.

All the excesses which formerly prevailed at Naples, were but the natural consequences of a bad government, and a defective police; for had a different system been adopted, the people would have been managed with little or no difficulty: and indeed it is impossible, that any people could have manifested so sincere an attachment to their government, without possessing an abundant portion of *bonhomie*.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the STATE of the NAPOLEON MUSEUM, in the LOUVRE, at PARIS, in July. 1809.

THE Louvre was originally a royal castle, surrounded with wood, and derived its name, according to some, from the Saxon word, *louwear*, which signifies a castle; and according to others, from the Latin *lupara*. Philip Augustus made it a kind of citadel, with broad ditches and towers. The keep was situated in the middle of the court. Three counts of Flanders, John de Montfort, and Charles of Navarre, were here confined. Francis I. ordered it to be demolished; and in 1528, erected the façade with the clock, after the designs of Pierre Lescot. The sculptures are by Jean Goujon. Here the Emperor Charles V. was lodged. The Louvre was finished by Henry II. and the first monarch who resided in it, was Charles IX. In this edifice, the massacre of St. Bartholomew was planned and decreed. Louis XIII. constructed the angle on the left, parallel to that of Henry II. as well as the great pavilion over the principal entrance, after the designs of Jacques Lemercier; the Caryatides are by Sarrazin.

Measures have recently been adopted for COMPLETING THIS STRUCTURE, which had been so long abandoned. The present government intends to restore it to

the object for which it was designed, by devoting it to the arts and sciences. The museum of paintings will remain in the great gallery; that of statues is to be enlarged, and lengthened to the *rez-de-chaussée*, facing the river. The imperial library, the cabinet of medals and engravings, will occupy the upper stories. The wardrobe will be in the apartments of the great gallery; in short, this edifice will be the sanctuary, as it were, of the muses, and the most splendid monument of its kind, that can possibly be presented to the admiration of Europe.

#### THE NAPOLEON MUSEUM.

As far back as the year 1778, the French government projected the formation of a Museum, and made various arrangements for that purpose; but it was not till the time of the Directory, that this measure was carried into effect. The victories of the French then enabled them to bring together the richest collection that now exists. It was thrown open to the public in 1798. It is impossible to see the whole of it, even at several visits; but after having admired the principal objects, and satisfied his curiosity, the stranger, furnished with his passport, is at liberty to repair thither every day, (Friday excepted,) from ten o'clock till four.

The Museum is composed of 1. the Gallery of Antiques: 2. that of Paintings: 3. that of Drawings: 4. the Cabinet of Engravings.

#### GALLERY OF ANTIQUES.

This part of the Louvre, formerly served for the apartments of Mary de Medicis: it was embellished by Louis XIV. The paintings are by Romanelli, and the stuccos, by Girardon. It received its present arrangement, after the designs of Huber, the architect, who was succeeded by M. Raymond. This gallery was opened, for the first time, in 1801. As the enumeration of all the statues which it contains, would lead me into too great lengths, I shall merely notice some of the principal objects, to which the stranger's curiosity is first directed. At the Museum, may be procured a detailed catalogue of its contents.

*Vestibule.*—Over the door is a basso-relievo, representing Minerva, by Moite. The dome, painted by Barthelemy, exhibits man, formed by Prometheus, and animated by Minerva. Four medallions represent the four schools of sculpture: the Egyptian and Greek, by Lange; the Italian and French, by Lorta. The Genius of the Arts, and the Union of the  
Three



Three Arts of Design, are by Chaudet. We here distinguish the Hermaphrodite, (No. 221); the Pallas of Velletri, (16); and a Diana, (2); which is considered the finest of all the existing representations of that goddess. Many artists are of opinion, that it is by the same hand as the Apollo. It is of Parian marble, and was repaired with great skill, by Lange. We are alike ignorant whence it came, and when and how it found its way to France. So much, however, is certain, that it has been in that country ever since the reign of Henry IV. and that it was in the gallery of Versailles. It is intended to be placed in the hall of Diana.

*Hall of the Emperors.*—The ceiling is by Meinier, as well as the two basso-relievos, in imitation of bronze. The four rivers are, the Eridanus, by Gois; the Tiber, by Blaise; the Nile, by Bridan; and the Rhine, by Le Sueur. Above the arcade, is a basso-relievo, by Roland. In this hall we remark, Julian the Apostate, (20); and Melpomene.

*Hall of the Seasons.*—In the middle, is a representation of Apollo and Diana, by Romanelli; and around are four pictures, relative to those deities. Facing is Parnassus, with the Muses and Apollo; on the opposite side, Diana and Actæon; on the left, the punishment of Marsyas; on the right, Diana and Endymion: in the angles, the four Seasons. This hall is completely painted: the subjects are handled with much grace and expression. Here are seen Venus coming out of the Bath, (52); Cupid, (54); and Ariadne, distinguished by the addition of Cleopatra, (60).

*Hall of illustrious Men.*—On the vaulted ceiling, are Mars, Mercury, and Minerva, with the Olive-branch; in front, Peace; and a figure writing the words: *De bello pax*; and at the farther end, Ceres and Neptune. Here we find, Demosthenes, (72); Phocion, (75); and Alcibiades, (79).

*Hall of the Romans.*—In the centre is the triumph of Minerva, surrounded by Apollo, and several other deities. On the side next to the Laocoon, stands Mutius Scævola; on the opposite side, Cincinnatus, with messengers bringing the insignia of the dictatorship. On the third side is the Continnence of Scipio; and on the fourth, the Rape of the Sabinæ.

*Hall of Laocoon.*—Above the groupe is Esther, and on the opposite side, Judith, by Romanelli; on the left, a picture by

Perron, representing the Study of Glory; above, two Genii, by Prud'hon; on the right, the Arts, consecrating themselves to the glory of the armies, by Lenoir; above, two Genii, by Guerin; in the middle, a picture representing the French Hercules, by Hennequin. The rest are by Romanelli, viz. the three theological Virtues, with Immortality; and the four Cardinal Virtues, Justice, Fortitude, Prudence, and Temperance, with appropriate Genii.

Pliny informs us, that the Laocoon is the work of three statuarics of Rhodes, named Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodes. This groupe was found at Rome, in the ruins of Titus's palace, in 1586. What a sublime expression of grief! It is displayed even in the smallest fibres, the writhing of which depicts the moral and physical agony of this unfortunate father.

The Venus de Medicis (208) is of Parian marble. It is attributed to Cleomenes, whose name is inscribed on the plinth. When and where it was found, is not known. In the 16th century, it adorned the garden of Medicis at Rome; in the 17th, it was placed in the gallery of Florence, built by that family; whence it was, a few years since, removed to embellish that which France owes to Buonaparte.

This apartment also contains a bust of Alexander the Great.

*Hall of the Apollo Belvidere.*—Here is the most perfect figure that has escaped the wreck of time, the only one which answers to the imposing image of Apollo, delineated by Homer; in stature exceeding the human standard, in attitude expressing all the majesty of a god. Eternal youth heightens the manly beauty of his body, and beams forth from its pure and graceful contours. Figure to yourself supernatural perfections; elevate your mind to the conception of a celestial nature, for here is nothing material, nothing indicative of the human condition: this ærial form, exhibits neither veins nor muscles. An impassible spirit circulates, like a tranquil current, throughout every part of this figure, and impresses upon it the stamp of majesty and immortality.

The unerring shaft of the son of Latona has just inflicted the mortal stroke; but his looks denote rather the certainty of his triumph, than exultation on account of it. The serenity of conscious power is seated on his brow; his eye expresses unalterable sweetness of temper. All the beauties of the other deities are here



here combined together; the eye-brows announce command; the eyes are those of the queen of Olympus, and the lips of the goddess of Pleasure. Golden locks curl, like celestial flames, around this divine head, and seem to wave according to its motions. At the sight of this miracle of art, the spectator forgets every thing about him, and involuntarily assumes a more dignified position to contemplate its excellencies. His admiration swells to rapture; his bosom heaves, and his heart throbs, for the figure seems to move, and to command reverential homage.

This statue was probably removed, about the time of Nero, from Delphi to Antium, where it was discovered at the conclusion of the fifteenth century.—Pope Julius II. who purchased it while a cardinal, placed it at the beginning of the sixteenth, in the part of the Vatican, called Belvidere, from which it was afterwards named. Thence it was taken on the 8th of April, 1797, and sent off to France on the 9th of May following, with other works of art, which, on their arrival at Paris, were escorted in triumph to the Champ de Mars. The Apollo was placed in its present situation on the 11th of April, 1800.

The statue is seven feet in height, including three inches of plinth. Its proportion is exactly eight heads from the crown to the plinths, measuring in front, upon the white line, to the sole of the right foot. The marble has a nearer resemblance to panthelica, which is rather coarse-grained, than to any other species of marble; it is very much like greghetto. It is very fine, and without spot in the upper part; but, in the lower extremities, there a few spots, in which may be perceived calcedony, intermixed with metallic particles, similar to those usually met with in Luni marble. These spots, however, are not very striking, and do not produce a disagreeable effect upon the eye.

The statue is wholly antique, excepting the right fore-arm, and the left wrist; it is in perfect preservation, and is still as firm and fresh, as when it proceeded from the hands of its inimitable sculptor. It has no cracks, but at the knees, and in the fore-arm; the legs only have been mutilated, especially the right, on which it bears.

As this statue was repaired, at a period when this kind of operation was not much practised, none of the parts supplied was in its proper place. They have been re-fitted at Paris, with great skill; so that the defects, which formerly spoiled the

contours, especially in the legs, are not now perceptible.

It has been a considerable gainer by its removal, as it is in a better light than at the Vatican; and has been restored, as nearly as possible, to its original state. It would be easy to finish it in such a manner, that it would have no occasion for support, and might be turned at pleasure.

The hall of Apollo, contains also the Egyptian Antinous, Trajan, Tiberius, Demosthenes, Nero.

*Hall of the Muses.*—Here are Homer, Socrates, Virgil, the Venus of the Capitol, Hippocrates, Euripides.

#### GALLERY OF PAINTINGS.

The stair-case was built during the reign of Louis XV. by M. Brebion, the architect. It leads to the exhibition-room, which communicates on the right with the picture-gallery, and on the left with that of Apollo.

The exhibition of new paintings of the French school, was instituted in 1740; it takes place every two years, at the end of August.

The total number of ancient paintings in this gallery, amounts to 945. A complete catalogue of the Masters of the French, Flemish, and Italian schools, by whom they were executed, may perhaps prove interesting to the English reader.

#### *French School.*

1, Boullongne; 2 to 3, Bourdon; 9 to 22, Lebrun; 23, Chardini; 24, Colombel; 25 to 27, Courtois le Bourguignon; 28 to 30, Coypel; 31 to 34, Desportes; 35, Dufresnoy; 36 to 38, La Fosse; 39, Gastiels; 40 to 46, Claude Lorrain; 47 to 51, La Hire; 52 to 54, Jouvenet; 55, Largillière; 56, Licherie; 57 to 68, Mignard; 61, Le Nain; 62, Parrocel; 63 to 65 Patel; 66 Pesne; 67 to 85, Poussin; 86, Le Prince; 87, Raoux; 88, Restout; 89 to 91, Rigaud; 92, Santerre; 93, Stella; 94 to 97, Subleyras; 98 to 106, Le Sueur; 107, Theolon; 108, Troy; 109 to 115, Valentin; 116 to 118, the Vanloos; 119 to 137, Vernet; 138, Vignon; 139 to 141, Vouet; 142, Wateau.

#### *Flemish School.*

160 and 161, Aelst; 162 to 165, Asselyn; 166, Backer; 167 to 169, Backhuisen; 170 and 171, Bamboche; 172 to 180, Berghem; 181, Berckheyden; 182, Bergen; 183, Bernert; 184, Blommaert; 185, Bochs; 186 to 187, Bol; 188 and 189, Both; 190, Bourdewyns; 191, Brauwer; 192 to 195, Breenberg; 196, Bretelenkamp; 197, Paul Bril; 198 and 199, Old Breughel; 200, Hellish Breughel; 201 to 211, Vel-



vet Breughel; 212 to 217, Champagne; 218 to 219, Claissens; 220 to 222, the Conings; 223, Coxcie; 224 and 225, Craesbeke; 226 and 227, Crayer; 228 to 231, Cuyp; 232, Delen; 233, Dietrich; 234 to 245, Dow; 247 and 248, Duc; 249 to 251, Albert Durer; 252 to 269, Anthony Vandyck; 270 to 274, Philip Vandyck; 275 to 277, Elzheymer; 278 to 282, Eyck; 283 and 284, Faes; 285 and 286, Flemael; 287, Flinck; 288, Flore; 289 to 292, Franck; 293, Glauber; 294, Goyen; 295, Gyzen; 296, Grimoux; 297, Hagen; 298, Hals; 299 to 303, Heem; 304 to 305, Helst; 306, Hemmelinck; 307, Hemmessen; 308, Heus; 309 to 312, Heyden; 313 to 324, Holbein; 325 to 328, Hon Roeter; 329, Honthorst; 330, Hooge; 331, Houbraken; 332 and 333, Hugtenburch; 334 to 340, Van Huysum; 341 to 348, Carl du Jaryd; 349 to 353, Jordaens; 354, Kalf; 355, Kessel; 356 and 357, Keyser; 358 to 361, Lairesse; 362 and 363, Lievens; 364 and 365, Limborch; 366 and 367, Lingelback; 368, Loo; 369 and 370, Lucas van Leyden; 371 to 375, Meel; 376 to 382, Metz; 383 to 385, Matsys; 386 to 391, Meulens; 392, Michau; 393 to 400, Mieris, sen.; 401 to 404, Mieris, jun.; 405 to 407, Mignon; 408, Mol; 409 to 413, Moro; 414, Moucheron; 415 to 418, Neefs; 419 and 420, Neer; 421 to 423, Netcher, sen.; 424, Netcher, jun.; 425, Van Oost; 426 to 436, the Van Oostades; 437 to 441, Poelemburg; 442, Poel; 443, Pourbus, sen.; 444 and 445, Pourbus, jun.; 446 to 451, Paul Potter; 452 and 453, Pinacker; 454, Quellyn; 455 to 473, Rembrandt; 475, Rommein; 476, Roos; 477 and 478, Rottenhammer; 479 to 535, Rubens; 536 to 539, Ruysdael; 540, Saftleven; 541, Salaert; 542 to 548, Schalken; 549 to 551, Seghers; 552, Seibold; 553 and 554, Slingelandt; 555 to 564, Snyders; 565 and 566, Steen; 570, Steinwick, sen.; 571, Steinwick, jun.; 572, Storck; 573 and 574, Swaneveldt; 575 to 588, David Teniers; 589, Old Teniers; 590 to 592, Terburg; 593, Thulden; 594, Veen; 595 to 602, Velde, sen.; 603 and 604, Velde, jun.; 605, Venne; 606, Verkolic; 607 and 608, Ulft; 609, Vlieger; 610, Vliet; 611 to 613, Vois; 614, Vos; 615, Weenix, sen.; 616, Weenix, jun.; 617 to 624, Werff; 625, Witte; 626 to 644, Wouvermans; 645 to 648, Wynants; 649, Zustris.

*Italian School.*

669 to 685, Albano; 686 to 688, Barroche; 689 to 695, Benquedetto; 696,

Bolognese; 697, Burrini; 700 and 701, Cagnacci; 702, Capucino; 703 to 742, the Caracci; 743 to 748, Caravaggio; 749 and 750 Cavedone; 751 and 752, Cignani; 753 to 760, Corregio; 761, Crespi; 762, Creti; 763 to 779, Domenichino; 780 to 782, Dossi; 783, Fassolo; 785 and 785, Ferrari; 786 to 792, Garofolo; 793 to 795, Gennari; 796, Gobbo; 797 to 827, Guido; 829 to 851, Guercino; 852 and 853, Lana; 854 to 858, Lanfranc; 859, Lelio Orsi; 860 and 861, Luini; 862 and 863, Manfredi; 864 to 868, (1) Mantegna; 868, (2) Mazzola; 869 to 874, Mola; 875 to 881, Pannini; 882 to 885, Parmegiano; 886, Pesarese; 887, Polidoro da Caravaggio; 888, Primaticcio; 889 to 891, the Procaccini; 892 and 893, Schidone; 894, Sirani; 895 and 896, Solaro; 897 to 900, Spava; 901 to 903, Tiari; 910, Alex. Veronese; 911, Dan. de Volterra; 912, Feti; 913 and 914, Fra Bartolomeo; 915 to 929, Julio Romano; 921 to 923, Leonardo da Vinci; 921 to 924, Murillo; 925, Paul Veronese; 928, Pierino del Vaga; 929, Peruzzi; 939, Pietro di Cortona; 931 to 938, Raphael; 939, Sebastian del Piombo; 940 to 943, Titian; 944 and 945, Guercino.

THE HALL OF APOLLO,

is thus denominated, because it is intended to contain a representation of Apollo, and is adorned with several pictures, relative to that deity. Here has been deposited a magnificent collection of drawings, in which the man of taste will be highly gratified, to contemplate the first expression of the artist's idea. A printed Notice of these drawings is sold at the door.

You here find the cartoon of the School of Athens, and some of the cartoons of Julio Romano; besides superb Etruscan vases, tables, and other mosaics, of hard stones, made at Florence; and lastly, the colossal bust of Buonaparte.

CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS.

This collection is in the court, contiguous to the grand stair-case of the Museum. It comprehends about 3000 subjects, of which the public may procure impressions, from ten o'clock till three. Among them are the battles of Alexander, Darius's Tent, by G. Audran, after Lebrun; Raphael's Holy Family, engraved by Edelinck; and many others. The catalogue is annually enriched by the premiums offered by government, and the new plates, which are executed by artists, for the director of the Museum.

(To be continued.)



*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
 LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXV.

HORACE.

THE interval is immense between Pindar, the last and greatest of the Grecian, and Horace, one of the earliest and best of the Roman, Lyrics. More than four centuries elapsed from the decline of lyric poetry in the one country, and its revival in the other. Nor was this decline peculiar to lyric poetry. From the age of Pindar, the literature of Greece does not supply a single name, that we can rank among the poets of more illustrious days. The Greeks had lost their independence. With their liberty, their genius also appeared to have taken its flight. Alternately enslaved or liberated, for a time, as the different policy of the successors of Alexander predominated, they could only exhibit, at their final conquest by the Romans, the interesting monuments of their departed glory, and the memorials of their former greatness.

The progress of most nations in literature and science is generally observed to be gradual and slow, and their decline from eminence is marked by the same easy gradations. But it is observable of the Romans, that there was but one period during which the politer arts were encouraged among them. This was not owing so much to a defect of genius, as to the fundamental principles of their government and religion, which inculcated the love of their country, as the sole duty of each individual. They neglected every study but that of their laws; and, ambitious of no fame but that which was derived from valour and skill in military tactics, they considered every other pursuit as useless, if not dangerous, to the commonwealth. They prohibited the introduction of the gentler arts of peace, to which they inseparably annexed the ideas of effeminacy, corruption, and sloth. In a poor state, it may be admitted, that improvements are useless, because all are superfluous that are not immediately conducive to its support and preservation, or capable of contributing to its advancement. Thus, all states are, in their infancy, strangers to polite learning; and Rome had little acquaintance with the sciences for the first 500 years. And even where the state happens to be rich and powerful, if its inhabitants be individually poor, the arts will make but slow advances, and

MONTHLY MAG. No. 192.

like a tender plant, sicken and die for want of culture and nourishment.

But when the destruction of Carthage had opened a wider field to their ambition; when, no longer confined to their own shores, they sailed, in pursuit of fame and conquest, to more distant countries, they insensibly imbibed the manners, and courted the applause, of the very people whom they had enslaved. The first incursion of the Romans, indeed, upon the classic ground of Greece, was a mere inroad of barbarians, who destroyed whatever was valuable, and neglected what they could not destroy.\* But, in process of time, they became more docile to the mental superiority of their new subjects; and the Greeks had still the glory of imparting to their rugged conquerors some portion of those lights of philosophy and science, to which they had hitherto been strangers. All the authority of the Roman Senate could not restrain the youth of the consular and patrician families, from resorting to Athens, as the attractive centre of literature and the arts. The first crude efforts of Livius Andronicus, Ennius, Nævius, Lucius, and Lucilius, soon convinced the Romans, that their genius and language were susceptible of improvement.† They prepared the way for that enlightened age, when Augustus, having artfully availed himself of those civil dissensions, which always accompany the expiring freedom of a state, disguised, and, in some measure, justified, his usurpation, by his magnificent patronage of learned and ingenious men.

Among those who conferred honour upon that illustrious period, was the celebrated poet now before us; so celebrated indeed, and so universally known, that, in commencing this account of his life and writings, little room seems

\* The Consul Mummius, it is true, put a stop to these barbarities, during the sack of Corinth; but when he sent some statues and paintings to Rome, as trophies of his conquest, so little conception had he of their inestimable value, that he informed those who had the charge of their conveyance, that if they lost or injured any of them, they should make others in their stead!—Paterc. i. c. 13.

† The first introduction of learning is supposed to have been, by some, immediately after the first Punic war; but it was not till after the conquest of Greece, that the Romans began to inquire.

Quid Sophocles, et Thespis, et Æschylus utile ferrent.



to be left, either for additional information, or novelty of disquisition.

Quintus Horatius Flaccus was born at Venusium, a town situated on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, on the 8th of December, in the year of Rome 688, about three years after the conspiracy of Catiline, and in the consulship of L. Cotta, and L. Manlius Torquatus. His birth was mean; his grandfather being described as a tax-gatherer, and a dealer in salt-fish—*Libertino, et exactionum Coactore, ut vero creditum est, Salsamentario*. But even when he became the friend and favourite of Augustus, the philosophy of Horace enabled him to think of his descent without uneasiness; and he could bear the raillery of his friends, and the sneers of his rivals, with the utmost pleasantry and good-humour.\* His father appears to have been a man of prudence and sagacity; and the son frequently mentions, in the most grateful terms, the care and pains bestowed upon his education. The instructions he received were considerably beyond those usually given to persons in his rank of life. In a word, he received all the accomplishments befitting the sons of knights or senators—

— quas doceat quivis eques atque senator  
Semet prognatos —

At the age of ten, he was sent to Rome; at eighteen, he went to Athens, where, by his own account, he studied the principles of philosophy—

Atque intersilvas Academi quærere verum.†

Thus accomplished and qualified to act a conspicuous part in the world, he soon acquired the acquaintance and patronage of Brutus, who was then passing through Athens, in his way to Macedonia. The disposition of Horace certainly did not lead him to a military life; and if he became a tribune under that great Republican, it was either from a principle of gratitude, or that Brutus, in his impatience to encounter the rival forces of Octavius and Antony, was anxious, as soon as possible, to fill his ranks, and supply his want of officers. But even so honourable a post could not impart to Horace what nature had denied him. At the decisive battle of Philippi, his conduct was absolutely disgraceful; he fled from the field, after throwing aside

his buckler—the most glaring act of cowardice of which a Roman soldier could be guilty. It was thought more scandalous for a soldier to throw that away, than his sword or helmet, because the shield was considered of general service to the rest of the army, while the others were beneficial only to the person himself.

But this want of personal courage is so candidly acknowledged by the poet,\* that the reader is easily reconciled to him. The timid caution, however, which saved his life, could not secure his estate, which was forfeited. He appears to have engaged on the side of Brutus with very little previous reflection; and, excepting the loss of his patrimony, which became the prey of the conqueror, he was not exposed to any personal danger, but escaped the fate of those who were attached to the conquered party. His short career of hostility to Augustus had been attended with too little effect, to excite much resentment. Though deficient as a soldier, he was, perhaps, already distinguished for his wit, his genius, and poetical talents; or, which is still more probable, he was indebted to his obscurity for his safety.

He returned to Rome in a state of absolute distress: but ingenuity, the daughter of poverty, soon taught him the exercise of his own talents. His poetical pieces drew the attention of the city, and procured him the friendship of Virgil, Varius, and other illustrious men of that day. It seems, that Virgil was the first† to recommend him to Mæcenas, the friend and minister of Augustus. The character of Mæcenas, for his love and patronage of letters, is now proverbial; and the latter was, probably, never so worthily bestowed as upon Horace. Of a happy, indolent temper, provided he were raised above want, he seems never to have courted either distinction or wealth. Such a man was not likely to disgust his patron, by incessant clamour for a pension or a place. The intimacy between them was founded upon mutual esteem. Horace admired and esteemed in Mæcenas the sagacious statesman, the zealous minister of Augustus.

\* Tecum Philippos, et celerem fugam  
Sensi, relicta non bene parmula.  
Od. vii. lib. 2.

† Nulla etenim mihi te fors obtulit: optimus olim  
Virgilius, post hunc Varius, dixere quid  
essem.  
Sat. vi. lib. 1.  
tus,

\* See Sat. vi. lib. 1.

† Ep. ii. lib. 2.



rus, and the generous rewarder of merit; while Mæcenas, in his turn, loved and applauded in Horace the amiable man, and pleasing poet. So rapidly was this friendship cemented between them, that we find the poet, so early as in his twenty-sixth year, accompanying Mæcenas, Virgil, and others, to Brundisium;\* and here, it is probable, that he was first introduced into the presence of Augustus. He was as successful in the favourable impression he made upon the mind of the Emperor, as he had been with Mæcenas. He was soon admitted into the most familiar intercourse; and the leisure hours of Augustus were enlivened by the wit, and improved by the virtues, of the poet. From such an intimacy, he might have expected the certain possession of future honours and wealth. But he contented himself with soliciting the restoration of his ancient patrimony, and refused, without affectation or effort, the various situations which the generosity of the Emperor suggested. Such disinterested virtue could not fail to raise him in the opinion of Augustus; and when he found he could not reward him as a master, he determined to attach him as a friend. In a letter from Augustus to Mæcenas, we find, that Horace was occasionally employed as secretary, or amanuensis, to the Emperor.—“*Ante sufficiebam scribendis epistolis amicorum; nunc, occupatissimus et infirmus, Horatium nostrum te cupio adducere. Veniet igitur ab ista parasitica mensa ad hanc regionem, et nos in epistolis scribendis adjuvabit.*”† The easy manners, the placid temper of Horace, enabled him to live with his illustrious patrons, as if he had been at home. He saw, without jealousy or chagrin, the equal favour bestowed on Virgil. The Emperor frequently admitted them to his table; and, as he sat between them, he was accustomed to say, in allusion to the asthma of Virgil, and the watery eyes of Horace, “*Ego sum inter suspiria et lacrymas.*” The gaiety of Horace formed a pleasing contrast to the pensive taciturn disposition of the Mantuan bard; and it is not a little to the credit of Augustus, that he was able, by a sort of intellectual chemistry, to extract amusement and profit from the very opposite tempers of the two poets.

Thus the life of Horace passed on in an uninterrupted succession of easy and fortunate days. For these, he was in-

debted to the simplicity of his manners, and the independence of his spirit, which he preserved in the midst of a splendid, but servile, court. In his writings, indeed, he is justly accused of frequent and gross adulation; but this does not appear to have influenced his conversation or his conduct. His intimacy with Mæcenas, no doubt, contributed much to his happiness; enjoying, in a high degree, the friendship of the man, and the protection of the minister, he could maintain his footing at court, without debasing his personal character. The friendship which subsisted between them was highly honourable to both, and appears to have been of no common nature, if we may credit the reality of the feelings which dictated the following passage, in an ode,\* which he addressed to Mæcenas, at a time when his patron was afflicted with an illness which threatened his life.

—— Ille dies utramque  
Ducet ruinam; non ego perfidum  
Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus,  
Utcunque præcedes, supremum  
Carpere iter comites parati.

When Mæcenas recovered, he accompanied him on a mission to Antony, between whom and Augustus a cessation of hostilities was then desirable, that they might turn their united arms against the younger Pompey, their common enemy. This journey he has pleasingly described in the fifth Satire of his first book. It is conjectured to have taken place in the consulship of Pollio, who was, at that time, meditating a history of the civil wars. To him the poet addresses the first ode of the second book, in which he represents the many inconveniencies to which such a work would necessarily expose him:

Periculosæ plenum opus ælæ  
Tractas, et incedis per ignes  
Suppositos cineri doloso—

thus sagaciously hinting to the Consul, that he might displease Augustus, if he revealed the true cause of the war between Cæsar and Pompey, and their motives for beginning it.

The remainder of the life of Horace appears to have been tranquil and happy. He possessed a villa at Tibur, and another in the country of the Tarentines, where he spent the winter, attracted by the mildness of its climate. The indolence of his temper rendered a constant

\* See Sat. v. lib. 1.  
Aug. ad Mæg.

\* Lib. ii. Od. 17.



attendance at court irksome and unpleasant; and he gladly escaped from the noise and intrigues of Rome, to the obscurity of his beloved retirement. It is highly amusing to read the descriptions he has left us of both his villas, and his enjoyment of a country-life. They are too long for insertion, but may be found in Ep. 16, to Quintius; in another, to Fuscus Aristius; and, in more poetical language, in the 6th Ode of the second book. His temperate manner of living, when age began to moderate his desires, is described in the 6th Sat. lib. 1; and more figuratively in his Ode to Apollo. Contented with the comparatively humble independence he had secured, he says to his friend and patron—

Satis superque me benignitas tua  
Ditavit——

Not that he buried his talents, or rendered them useless by want of exertion. His Muse was often employed in poetical epistles to his friends; and he sang the triumphs of Augustus over Pompey and Antony, and the warlike exploits of Tiberius and Drusus. But he chose to avoid the fatigue of composing a work of any length, and determined to enjoy the leisure he had acquired; unwilling to sacrifice his repose to the desire of increasing his reputation, for which he probably thought he had done enough.

—— Paupertas impulit audax  
Ut versus facerem; sed, quod non desit, habentem  
Quæ poterunt unquam satis expurgare cicuta,  
Ni melius dormire putem, quam scribere versus?  
Lib. ii. Ep. 2.

This epistle is supposed to have been the last work of Horace, and composed the year before he died, when he had taken his last farewell of the world, and was fixed in his solitude. His latter days were embittered by the loss of his friend and benefactor. Mæcenas died in the beginning of November; and, if we may credit Dion, the historian, the grateful and affectionate poet followed him on the 27th of the same month. This was about eight years before the birth of Christ, in the year of Rome 745, when Horace was in his 57th year. Unable to sign a will, from the violence of his distemper, he declared Augustus his sole heir, and ordered his bones to be deposited near those of Mæcenas.

In his person, Horace was short and corpulent. This we collect from one of his own epistles,\* and from a familiar

letter addressed to him by Augustus himself. "Pertulit ad me Dionysius libellum tuum, quem ego, ne accusem brevitate, quantuluscunque est boni consulo. Vereri autem mihi videris, ne maiores libelli tui sint, quam ipse es. Sed si tibi *statura* deest, *corpusculum* non deest. Itaque licebit in *Sextariolo*\* scribas, cum circuitas voluminis tui sit *συνδεσμός*, sicut est ventriculi." The rest will not bear transcribing. The above extract is sufficient to show the easy footing upon which Augustus admitted his favourites, and which Horace, with a discretion not very common among poets, never abused.

In his youth, if we may judge from his writings, he had indulged in all the excesses common in his days. He describes, with the utmost freedom, the hopes and the fears, the success and the failure, of his gallantries. His descriptions, indeed, are sometimes too highly coloured; and he often mentions, with censurable levity, a more odious vice. But the amatory effusions of poets are generally subject to doubt, as to the existence of their objects. Of Lalage, Chloë, Næra, Lydia, Cinara, Phyllis, and others, whose names at present escape our memory, and who have all been styled his favourite mistresses, some, perhaps, were the creatures of his own fancy, or, like the Saccharissa of Waller, beyond the reach of his addresses.

He at first had imbibed the doctrines of Epicurus, which suited the indolence and levity of his disposition, and to which the poem of Lucretius had given a temporary celebrity. But he retracted, when experience and reflection had given greater solidity to his character.† As one cause of his recantation, he mentions, his having observed, that it thundered and lightened, while the sky was serene and clear. Such a phenomenon he could not explain upon the principles of Epicurus, and he drew from it the strongest argument for the existence of an overruling Providence.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
ENCLOSED I send you some directions for preserving Pencil and Chalk Drawings, in answer to the enquiries of your correspondent E. M. from Sydenham.

\* For an explanation of this word, see a note of Gesner (in Vit. Horat.) p. 89. edit. Zeunli—Lips. 1802.

† Lib. i. Od. 34.

\* Epist. 1. 4.



Among the numerous methods recommended for preserving Pencil and Chalk Drawings, I have never yet found any so really efficient, as that I am about to communicate to you.

Most persons run their drawings over with a large camel-hair pencil dipped in milk, (which is an undoubted preservative from rubbing,) but they are generally spoiled in the operation, as very few can avoid smearing the loose particles of lead which remain on the surface of the paper at the time they are running the milk over it: besides this, the milk leaves a disagreeable glutinous appearance upon the paper, which, in a great measure, destroys the effect of the drawing.

To remedy these evils, I adopted another process, which not only preserves the drawing from being rubbed, quite as well as the former, but has the additional advantage of keeping it perfectly clean at the same time. The process is as follows:

1st. Get a *pan*, or *tub*, sufficiently spacious to admit the drawing horizontally; fill it with clean water, and run the drawing through in that direction; then lay it on something flat to dry.\* This will take off the loose lead already mentioned.

2dly. Fill the same vessel a second time, with rather more than one-third new milk,† and the remaining part clean water, through which run the drawing again horizontally, and leave it to dry as before.

This, Sir, is the whole secret and process, by which I have preserved some hundreds of pencil and chalk drawings; and that it may prove equally serviceable to those of your late friend, is the ardent wish of, Sir, Your's, &c.

Farnham, Surry, Sept. 12. G. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is asserted in Bewick's History of Quadrupeds (p. 16), that mules have sometimes been known to bring forth

\* Do not lay the drawing, while wet, on any coloured wood, such as mahogany, &c. which will stain the paper in streaks.

† Should milk be scarce, you may mix a little (in the proportions above-mentioned,) in a tea-cup, and venture to run the drawing lightly over with a camel-hair pencil, the water having already taken off the superfluous lead, and, in some degree, fixed the other; but be particularly light with the pencil, never touching the drawing twice in the same place.

young, and that instances are not wanting of their having bred in England and Scotland. This is a very curious and important fact in Natural History, of which I never knew one instance: indeed, I have often heard it very much doubted by men very eminently distinguished for their knowledge of that science. If, therefore, any instances of this kind have fallen under the notice of any of your numerous and widely-dispersed correspondents, by communicating them to the public, through the channel of your interesting Magazine, they will much oblige, Sir,

London,  
Sept. 29, 1809.

Your's, &c.

S. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are many insulated facts in chemistry, with which individuals are well acquainted; but owing to carelessness or indifference, the public remain for years without a knowledge of them. Of such is the following:

Take of common vinegar any quantity; mix a sufficient quantity of powdered chalk, or common whiting, with it, to destroy the acidity. Then let the white matter subside, and pour off the insipid, supernatant liquor; afterwards let the white powder be dried, either in the open air, or by a fire. When it is dry, pour upon it sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), as long as white acid fumes continue to ascend. Stone vessels are the properest to be used on this occasion, as the acid will not act upon them. This product is the *Acetic Acid*, known in the shops by the name of *Aromatic Vinegar*. The simplicity and cheapness of this process points it out as a very useful and commodious one for purifying prisons, hospital-ships, and houses, where contagion is presumed or suspected, the white acid fumes diffusing themselves quickly around.

If any one were desirous of obtaining the acid in a liquid state, the apparatus of *Noth* presents a convenience for the purpose. It must of course be collected in water.

Your's, &c.

JAMES JENNINGS.

Huntspill, Sept. 23, 1809.

P. S. In my letter of September, on *Sperma Ceti*, page 167, please to make the following correction—Instead of "You are to put them in a bottle, containing one-third water," read, "You are to put them in a furnace, &c."

To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN looking into your Magazine, Vol. XXVII. May 1, 1809, page 373, I observe, that Dr. William Richardson has called the attention of the public, by mentioning the Fiorin Grass. As the name Fiorin appeared strange to me, and knowing that Linnæus had no such name in his *Genera Plantarum*, I tried to find it in Lee's *Genera* rejected, and found it not there; I examined Berkenhout's two volumes on Botany, but found it was not there; I examined Hull's *Flora*, found no such name there; I went to Lightfoot's *Erse* names, but no such name there; if you know the English name, or which would be better, the generic and specific name, or both, it might be of some use to the public, unless Dr. Richardson wishes to have the orders sent him for seed or plants of the Fiorin Grass. I cannot conceive what is his reason for writing in an unknown tongue, for I have met none that know it by that name; but if the proper name was known, perhaps Lightfoot may have seen it in his tour through Scotland, which does him much credit; but, indeed, it might escape his notice, as the *Cochlearia Armorica* did, which he says, in his Appendix, page 1136, is mentioned as a native of Scotland, by Sibbald, but the place not named, nor have we heard it has been found in a wild state since; I found it growing in great plenty above Hutton Bay, parish of Orphir, Orkney, and have heard of no Botanist taking notice of it before. You may, if you think it worth while, communicate to the public, that the *Lotus Horniculatus* (Bird-foot Trefoil) is an excellent food for cattle, and a hardy plant, growing on both high and low situations, and on almost every soil, and would turn out to good account, if cultivated, and the seed is easily got.

And as Hemp and Flax (Lint) is now very high-priced, if the public would turn their attention to the *Urtica Dioica* (common nettle), an excellent hemp might be obtained from it, by cutting it just before the seed is ripe, and steeping it in water, as they do hemp or flax, and manufacturing it the same way: the root of the plant is esteemed to be diuretic, and the roots boiled with alum will dye yarn a yellow colour. It is likewise used by making a strong decoction of the young plant, and salt put to it, and bottled up, which will coagulate milk, and make it very agreeable; by which means

that plant, which is an obnoxious weed, might be turned to good account.

I somewhere read of yarn and cloth being made from bean-halm, but I never tried it; but the nettles I have. If this is worth the publishing in your useful Magazine, you will much oblige,

Dumbarton,  
Sept. 22, 1809.

Your's, &c.

R. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN ACCOUNT of the MINERALOGY of the SOUTH-WEST PART of STAFFORDSHIRE, Abridged by JAMES KIER, ESQ. F.R.S. (Concluded from page 387 of this volume.)

Of Rowley Hills.

THESE mountains, twelve in number,\* extend from Dudley in a south-east direction, to the parish of Hale's Owen, where they terminate. They consist, as far as can be seen, of a peculiar dark bluish gray stone, called *Rowley Rag*, and of a reddish yellow, and sometimes bluish coarse clay, called *Roach*, without any sensible admixture of sand, lime-stone, or other earth. The stone, or rag, when dug for mending roads, and some time exposed to air and moisture, decomposes into a reddish powder, and in the hills and fields at the bottom of the hills, under the turf and soil, are to be found great quantities of pieces of rag, buried in this coarse roachy clay, which pieces are more or less decomposed, according to their thickness, or the time they have lain; some a quarter of an inch into their substance, and some thin pieces so completely destroyed, that it can be barely seen that they have been rag. It appears to me, that this coarse clay, which abounds in such quantities in the hills and adjoining plains, is nothing but decomposed rag-stone. The stone, from its analysis, and external properties, is of the kind called *Basaltes*, or *Trapp*. It is of large masses in the mountains, of a quadrilateral form, with perpendicular and horizontal joints, or cracks, standing on their edges, and generally inclined from south-west to north-east, as I have been informed. This position, and these joints, give the resemblance of a ladder, whence this kind of stone has received the name of

\* Their names beginning with those nearest Dudley, are Corney, Tansley, Base, Cooke's Rough, Ash, or Cox's Rough, Turner's Pearl, Hailstone, Truimins, Rowley, and Whitworth,

Trapp,



*Trapp*, which, in the Swedish language, signifies a ladder. In these basaltic masses, balls of the same matter, composed of concentric coats, are frequently found.

The rag-stone has been accurately analyzed by Dr. Withering, who found that one thousand parts of it contained four hundred and seventy-five parts of siliceous earth, three hundred and twenty-five argillaceous earth, and two hundred calx of iron. But this iron seems to me to be in a small degree of calcination; from the dark blue colour of the stone, from the rusty colour it assumes on being exposed to a further state of calcination by air and water, and from the magnetic property of the mountains, which, as Dr. Plot observed, turned the needle  $6^{\circ}$  from its proper direction. This magnetic property has been since observed in several basaltic mountains, particularly in the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland; and very remarkably in a basaltic columnar mountain, called *Compass Hill*, in the island *Cannay*, one of the Hebrides, described by George Dempster, esq. in the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, vol. i.

*Of the Fractures and Dislocations, called Faults of the Coal, and accompanying Strata; with some Conclusions and Conjectures respecting the Formation of Coal, Lime-stone, and Basaltic-Hills.*

I have, in the beginning, represented the coal, and accompanying strata, as rising up to the lime-stone hills, and to Wednesbury, and Netherton-hills, (which I think are probably lime-stone at their foundation,) and in general, towards the extremity of the coal country, where they crop out to day, and are lost. But this is to be understood as a general consideration of the position of the coal and strata through the country, referable to many great and local irregularities, to sudden risings and fallings of the respective strata, which are sometimes of a greater extent, by which the stratum of coal is broken, or its direction altered in various ways. These irregularities occasion much difficulty and disappointment to the working of mines, especially when the fracture is considerable, and the fall of coal, or the stratum, is great, that it cannot be worked upon the level of the engine-pit, and consequently the water cannot be drained by the means prepared for it.

The fractures, or fissures, are of various lengths, from a few yards to one

or more miles; and the *Fall*, or *Trapping Down* (as it is sometimes called), of the coal and other contiguous strata, on one side of the fracture, below the corresponding strata on the other side, is from a few inches to sixty, eighty, or one hundred yards. When there is no intervening matter between the two faces of the fracture, it is called a *Slip*, and these faces, which have the same corresponding obliquity of direction, show a smoothness and polish which they seem to have acquired, by the force with which they have been rubbed against each other. To these surfaces, the colliers give the name of *Glass Faces*. But when the fracture and fall are considerable, there is generally an interval, or space between the two corresponding faces; which space is filled up with some argillaceous matter, or more frequently with roach, which is called a *fault*.\* This fault has the same oblique direction as the faces of the fracture, and extends through the strata to unknown depths. The coal which has been thus interrupted, and which has fallen to its former level, generally proceeds in the same, or nearly the same, inclination; that is, it continues to rise, or dip nearly to the same point of the compass, as it did on the other side of the fault, though not always with the same rapidity. There are, however, exceptions to this rule. At least, there is one very remarkable instance of a great fault near *Bilstone*, where the inclination or dip of the coal is quite reversed by the fault. The rock which composes the fault of this country, is white, and consists of argillaceous and siliceous earths; but in some other countries, the fissures, not only of coal, but also of other strata, are filled up with basaltes, or whin-stone, and are called *Whin-Dykes* in the northern parts of this island.—See a curious account of the Whin-dykes, which intersect the strata in some parts of Scotland, by Mr. Mills, Phil. Trans. 1790.

Various opinions have been formed respecting the formation of coals. Some

\* The word *fault*, in this sense, seems to be derived from *faillie*, which has the same signification in the country of Liege, whence, it is probable, we derived the art of working coal mines, as those of Liege are the most ancient in Europe. *Faillie*, evidently comes from *faillir*, to fail, because at these faults, the coal fails, or is interrupted. Hence, probably, the expression, "to be at a fault," when we can proceed no farther with any kind of work.



consider it as an argillaceous schistus, impregnated with bitumen; which indeed, may be the case with some species; which, however, ought rather to be called *bituminous schistus*, than coal; in the best kinds of which, there is too little argillaceous matter, to consider it as an essential part of its composition. The most generally received opinion is, that vegetable matter is converted into coal; but we know no similar fact or experiment, from the analogy of which we can infer the possibility of such conversion. I believe, indeed, that in all or most coals the vestiges of vegetable fibres, like the charcoal of burnt leaves, are to be seen; not however forming the whole substance of the coal, but interspersed as thin laminæ, between the thicker and more shining bituminous layers of the coal. We know also, that in all coal mines, the superincumbent strata of clunch and rock contain abundance of vegetable impressions, chiefly of reeds and broad leaves, like the stems and foliage of aquatic plants. The substance or body of the reed is sometimes rock, and sometimes iron ore; and its surface only is covered with a thin coat of coal, as if the rocky, or ferruginous matter, which filled up the space which had been occupied by the decayed vegetable, had, by the contraction of drying, left an interval, which was afterwards filled up by a bitumen, whether that bitumen came in a liquid form, or in the state of a distilled and condensed vapour, or whether it was the remaining oil and resin of the plant, hardened by age; that is, according to late experiments, by absorption of air. But in the coal mine, we do not find any forms of plants, or any vegetable trace, but those resemblances which I have mentioned to the formation of the fibres of charcoal, which cross each other in all directions; and by their want of gloss, are distinguished from the more bituminous parts of the coal. These fibres are, however, not in quality real charcoal; but true fossil coal. How much then these vegetable matters, which originally formed the bed, which is now the coal, have contributed to the formation of this substance, is a question very difficult to determine; whether, by some operation unknown to our chemistry, they have been compressed into a substance apparently so different from them, or whether they have done little but furnish, by their decay, spaces into which the bitumen might be collected

and deposited, that might have been raised or distilled from inferior beds of vegetable, or animal matter, by subterranean heat; or which might have been ejected from the bowels of the earth, in a fluid state, and insinuated itself into these spaces formed by decayed vegetables; as the same fluid bitumen has been seen by late observers to be thrown out of Vesuvius. Some kinds of coal are entirely free from vegetable vestiges, and are an uniform compact bitumen. Such is that which is to be found in the cavities of calcareous rocks. According then to this opinion, which seems to me to be the most probable, the vegetables have done little more towards the formation of coal, than to furnish a more convenient space for the insinuation of this ejected, or distilled bitumen, than the more solid strata.

But in whatever manner coal may have been formed, an important inference may be drawn from the uniformity of the several beds composing the ten-yard coal, in respect to their qualities, thickness, and relative position, over an extent of many square miles; viz. that the coal has been formed all over the country at the same time, and likewise upon level ground; for, what but the greatest regularity of surface could have given such uniformity to the disposition of the vegetable matter, which either formed the coal, or gave occasion and place for its formation. But a level surface of great extent must be accompanied with a marsh, from the want of defluxion to the waters; and from the great abundance of the impressions of the stems and leaves of aquatic plants, it may be inferred, that such had actually been the state of the surface of the ground, when these beds were formed in which the coal afterwards existed. The formation of coal, must therefore be referred to a very remote period, even in the history of the earth, as it must have preceded the existence of mountains, and of those inequalities of surface, which are essential to the life of all but aquatic animals and vegetables. The shells of marine animals seem to have furnished the substance of those immense beds of lime-stone, which enveloped those strata, which were increased by the gradual accumulation of those animal exuviae at the surface of the sea.

Another important inference, which perfectly coincides with the former, may be drawn from the abrupt termination, or cropping out, of the coal, along the lime-stone



lime-stone hills, and from its existence on both sides, (though not on the hills themselves,) of equal thickness, and similar in the disposition and quality of the different beds; namely, that the coal had once been continued across the space now occupied by these hills, and consequently, that the formation of these hills was posterior to the formation of the coal. It appears also, from the rearing of the beds of lime-stone, and their broken and irregular position, that their present form and state could not have been the effect of any gradual operation of nature, but of some sudden and violent effort, or earthquake. Neither could this elevation and rupture of the inferior strata, be effected without the elevation and rupture of the superior strata; among which is the coal, which accordingly does now appear to be still more disturbed, and broken into minuter fragments, in proportion as it is of less solid texture than the stone. That part of the coal more particularly, which immediately lay upon the ridge of the elevated country, that is, where the hills now appear, would be most shattered, and being, by its elevation, most exposed to the action of winds and floods, would, in time, be worn and washed away, and leave nothing but the harder rock, which now remains.

When the elastic vapour and air, that were the immediate cause of the earthquakes, and elevation of the strata, began to lose their force, either by escape at the fractured tops, or by condensation from cold, the weight of the incumbent strata would incline them to subside; and this subsidence being resisted more in some places, and in others less, by the greater or less cohesion and support, would occasion still greater irregularities in the fractures; and to this cause, no less than to the elevation, I am inclined to impute those frequent and extensive fissures, and sudden depressions of the coal, which I have described as being known under the name of *faults, falls, and slips*.

In consequence of the unequal elevation, and subsidence, of the coal, many irregular vacuities must have been left, which afterwards have been filled up with argillaceous and rocky matters, that have been washed into them, and become more or less consolidated. And accordingly, these matters do now appear in the forms which they received from the vacuities, corresponding with the irregularities of their surface, to the disjointed bottom of the coal, and form-

ing, in some places, rocky ridges, which seem to rise up into the coal, the thickness of which is there diminished; or to spread itself horizontally between the beds of coal, which are accordingly in those places separated to a greater or less distance. The colliers generally express themselves, as if the disposition and thickness of the coal, had been regulated by the rocky bottom; but, in my opinion, the reverse of this notion is the truth.

The most singular and extensive vacuity in the coal of this country, now filled up with clay and argillaceous rock, is that occasioned by the separation of the two upper beds of the main-coal, which I have already mentioned under the name of the *flying-reed*, and which begin to part from the lower beds of the coal at Blomfield colliery, from whence they continue to diverge for several miles, until they crop out at the surface, and are lost at Bilstone. The separation of strata, originally contiguous, and the subsequent interposition of adventitious matter, is a very curious fact in the history of the earth. A remarkable instance of this kind is observed in many parts of the peak of Derbyshire; where extensive beds of toad-stone are inserted between strata of lime-stone, the corresponding fissures, and metallic veins, of which, (not being continued through the interposed toad-stone,) demonstrate the original contiguity of those strata. Mr. Mitchel ascribes the great extent of earthquakes, to the great facility with which the elastic fluid forces its passage between the horizontal strata, which, however, it must break through by degrees, before it can discharge itself.

I have already mentioned, that the coal does not crop out in its approach to the Rowley hills, as it does to the Dudley lime-stone hills; and consequently, that it continues its course, some way at least, under them, on both sides, if it does not pass uninterruptedly, from one side to the other, as the colliers generally believe, but which cannot be ascertained on account of the mass of earth and basaltic-stone, which form these hills. The formation of these basaltic hills is much more difficult to explain than that of the lime-stone hills; for we know that the latter are part of strata, that extend themselves horizontally over a great tract of country; but which, in some particular places, are elevated from their inferior situation, by some violent convulsion, of which we see manifest indication, both in their own dislocated state,



state, and in that of the superincumbent strata. But, with regard to the stone of which Rowley hills consist, we do not know of any such inferior stratum, by the elevation of which these hills could have been formed. We are certain, that no such stratum does exist between the surface of the ground, and the lime-stone; for we have, by sections of the earth, discovered what these strata are; and besides, if the Rowley-stone were a stratum originally above the lime-stone, and which had been afterwards elevated, as the lime-stone is elevated in the Dudley hills, we should, on the supposition, see all along the lime-stone hills this basalt, or Rowley-rag, as it is called, cropping out, as we now see the coal, which is certainly no where the case. If, on the other hand, the rag were a solid stratum, originally lying below the lime-stone, which had afterwards been by earthquakes broken, and raised into the form of these Rowley hills, we should now see all along the sides of these hills, not only the lime-stone, but also the coal, and other superior strata, cropping out; not the smallest vestige of which appears. It may be imagined, that these basaltic mountains are alluvial, that is formed by deposition of matter, washed down from higher mountains, which have been thus consumed; for certainly no such now appear. But, besides the improbability of these higher mountains being washed away entirely, while the lower ones remain, there is an argument which appears to me satisfactory, that these hills are not alluvial; for, if the matter of which they consist, had been so much exposed to air and water, as they must have been on that supposition, it would now appear in the coloured, decomposed, and discoloured, state, which it so readily acquires on such exposure. If it be pretended that basaltic hills are of the kind that mineralogists have thought proper to call primitive, that is anterior to all other formation, or change, on the surface of the earth, this pretension will be defeated by the consideration, that the coal lies under these, and, in a great number of instances, other basaltic rocks; and consequently, that their formation is posterior to that of coal, which, containing so many vegetable impressions, cannot be considered as primitive. But, if these basaltic hills cannot have been formed by the elevation of the stratum, above or below the lime-stone, nor by alluvion, nor be primitive, I do not believe that they can be supported by any analogy, excepting that by

means of making perforations through the bowels of the earth, or through a chasm in its surface, the action of fire or of water caused the smaller particles of earth afterwards to be mixed, and that these have been consolidated, either by cooling, or by gradual evaporation of the moisture, from the basaltic fluid matter, which might exist between the surface of the ground, and the lime-stone. It is evident, that it must have come from under this stratum, which it could not do without producing an elevation, and rupture of the lime-stone; that is to say, unless the elevation and rupture of the lime-stone, which constitutes the range of the Dudley hills, be continued nearly in the same direction, though with less elevation, under the basaltic hills. Impressed with this opinion, of the probability of the continuation of the lime-stone elevation under the Rowley hills, and of the subsequent formation of these hills by ejection of fluid basaltic matter, I made enquiry respecting such facts and appearances, as might furnish indications tending to confirm, or refute, this theory. The result appeared in favour of it.

1. The lime-stone and basaltic mountains are so nearly in the same line, that, as I have already remarked, they might be considered as the same range, if their aspect and quality did not differ. Dudley stands on two ranges, or rather on the slope of the Castle-hill, which is the southernmost extremity of the lime-stone-hills. Between Dudley, and Cawney-hill, which is the nearest of the basaltic ranges, there is a neck, or ridge of land, sloping to the east and west, on both sides of which, but not on the ridge itself, coal has been found. In this respect then, this ridge, although the lime-stone does not break out on the surface, corresponds with the lime-stone range, of which there seems to be a probability that it is a continuation.

2. In digging a subterraneous tunnel on the south-west side of the Rowley hills, to form a part of the Netherton canal, some lime-stone and marine vestiges were found.

3. The coal at Oldbury, which is not far from the foot of the Rowley hills, runs towards those hills, as it generally does towards the lime-stone hills, and not towards Dudley hills; these last being at a much greater distance.

4. Near the southern extremity of the Rowley hills, in a valley between Oldbury and Hales Owen, that is in a line of continuation of the Rowley and Dudley hills,



hills, is a lime-stone quarry, which was opened some years ago, but discontinued, because the lime was not of the best quality; but it was certainly lime-stone, and used as such.

These facts give the strongest indication, that the lime-stone elevation and fracture are continued under the Rowley hills; and that they might give an issue to any fluid matter that might be ejected.

The formation of basaltic rocks, has lately been the subject of a controversy, which has been agitated with great zeal by mineralogists; some of whom consider them as lava thrown out of volcanos; and others, the produce of watery deposition: and the advocates for these two different opinions have been distinguished by the name of *Volcanists*, and *Neptunists*. The celebrated Bergman ascribes the basaltic matter to ejection from volcanos; but he does not consider the matter as a lava, melted by fire, but a mass of earthy particles, softened and diluted with water, which afterwards has become dry and consolidated. This controversy seems to have derived additional importance and interest, from the striking property which this basaltic stone possesses, of assuming sometimes a columnar, and frequently also, an articulated form, which it exhibits to the admiration of mankind, in those magnificent and stupendous structures, the Giant's Causeway in Ireland; the island Staffa; the extinct volcanos of Auvergne; and in many other parts of the earth: and which have been lately traced in Vesuvius, and *Ætna*. The subject is too large, and the controversy too intricate, for this place. I have elsewhere shown the analogy which subsists between the columnar and spherical basaltic stones, and the artificial crystallizations which I had observed in glass; and thence inferred the possibility of the formation of the former by fusion, and very gradual cooling; but I now confine my attention to the local appearances, and to deductions from them. I must not venture into the extensive field of comparison, and illustration, which the mineralogy of other countries would afford; and which would show, that the same analogy and relation that subsist here between coal, lime-stone, and basalt, extend very generally, though with considerable variation of circumstances. I will only add one further observation on the basalt, of this country, which is likewise generally applicable, viz. that the spontaneous decomposition, or gradual destruction, of this

stone, is no less worthy of attention, than its formation. For basalt, like lava, and other stones of a similar composition, is remarkably subject to be decomposed by the action of water and air, and to fall into a powder, or coarse clay, called *Roach*, consisting, like stone itself, of argillaceous, siliceous, and ferruginous, particles. These particles, by further exposure and decomposition, and by different mechanical, and chemical action, may have been separated and converted into the various clays, more or less pure, rocks, clunch, and iron-stone, with which this country abounds. When we see the alteration on the surface of this stone, which the exposure of a few weeks produces, we cannot doubt, that the continued effects of many succeeding ages, must have been very great; and that much of the circumjacent ground must have been derived from this source; while the different beds of coal seem to show the successive periods of vegetation, and alluvion.

Such are the conclusions and conjectures which have been suggested, by observing and reflecting on the existing facts, and appearances, of this country. If I should have too much indulged my imagination, I shall only have fallen into the same error which has misled all others, who have before me treated on the theory of the earth; and which it is more difficult to avoid, as the circumstances of the early ages of the world, when the great changes happened, must have been very different from those now exhibited to our observation; which is therefore insufficient to enable us, with strictness of reasoning, to investigate Nature in her primitive and grand operations. Nevertheless, I may apologize for the attempt, in the words of the great Leibnitz, on a similar occasion: *Magnarum rerum etiam tenuis notitia in pretio habetur.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REPEAL of 8th ELIZ. c. iv. by which PRIVATELY STEALING from the PERSON, was FELONY, without benefit of CLERGY.

THE Act concerning which your correspondent enquires, passed last year. It is so concise, that an abstract can but little abridge it. This is observable also of the two bankrupt acts introduced by the same learned, and truly honourable member.

It is 48th G. III. c. 129. June 30, 1808.

An act to repeal so much of an act, passed in the eighth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled, "An Act to take



take away the Benefit of Clergy from certain Offenders for Felony, as takes away the Benefit of Clergy, from Persons stealing Privily from the Person of another; and for more effectually preventing the Crime of Larceny from the Person."

It recites, that the act of the 8th of Eliz. had provided, that the offence of stealing privily from the person, without their knowledge, should be felony without clergy; and as such, liable to the punishment of death: and that the act has not been found effectual, for prevention of the crimes therein mentioned, and that therefore it is expedient, that so much as is above recited, should be repealed.

And farther relates, that it might tend more effectually to prevent the crime of larceny from the person, not being robbery, if it were more severely punishable than simple larceny.

And it then enacts, that so much of the act of Eliz. as above, be repealed.

And in the second sect. it farther enacts, that stealing from the person, whether privily, or not, without such force as to constitute robbery, shall be punishable in the person actually committing it, and in those present, aiding, and abetting, by transportation for seven years, or for life, at the discretion of the judge, or court, before whom the conviction takes place, or imprisonment in the common goal, house of correction, or penitentiary house, for not more than three years.

I would observe, that, although capital felonies without clergy continue to be still added to our acts of parliament, it is a great satisfaction, this great and very frequent source of capital convictions is removed. And that, as the commencement has been so judiciously and successfully made, a correspondent progress may be reasonably hoped. It is also a satisfaction to observe, that in some late acts, offences which would formerly have been made felonies without clergy, have been made punishable as misdemeanors.

I recollect, however, but four instances, in which, during this reign, offences, before punishable with death, have been made punishable as misdemeanors, or as clergyable felonies. The one is deer-stealing, under certain circumstances that do not come within the black act, so as to be capital by that; the other, the concealment of the birth of an illegitimate child, by the mother; the third, the imputed crime of witchcraft;

and the fourth, that of stealing privily from the person.

The preamble of the act which, in 1565, subjected this offence to death, is curious. It recites the frequent commission of it at sermons, and at times of service and common prayers, in churches and chapels, and in the palace and presence of the prince, as well as in courts of justice, and fairs and markets (in which latter places it is not now unfrequent) and at the time of execution for murder, or other criminal charge (at which also it is still, and perhaps, encreasingly frequent), and that they proceed in thus privily and feloniously taking the goods of good and honest subjects from their persons, under the cloak of honesty in their apparel, countenance, and outward behaviour, without regard to time, place, or person, or fear of God, law, or punishment, to the utter undoing and impoverishing of many.

Property is now so differently circumstanced, that this latter consequence, it is needless to observe, very rarely now results from this crime. Beccaria on Crimes and Punishments, is the principal writer on this interesting subject. And since the revolution in America, the Chief Justice Bradford, I think, of New York. It had also drawn the attention of the benevolent Jonas Hanway.

*Horse Chesnuts.*—Besides the uses mentioned of this most beautiful tree, which, with the elegant tamarisk, we owe to Bishop Grindal, in consequence of his exile in the reign of Mary, and his return in that of Elizabeth, might be added its fitness for making candles, with some addition of oil. And its serviceableness for stakes to trees, and other rough work.

*Preservation of Pencil Drawings.*—Washing lightly with milk, I have known employed for that purpose; but I doubt whether the richness and delicacy of touch, may not suffer from it.

P.S. There seems to be no doubt, but that the punishment of death might with safety and benefit be abrogated in all cases, except those which the law of nature, and the Mosaic law (I do not mean however applying the latter in some instances peculiar to the Jewish polity) have regarded as of the first atrocity, and the most incompatible with the personal safety of society. And these, I believe, would not amount to six.

Troston,  
Sept. 3, 1809.

Your's, &c.  
CAPEL LOFT.

ERRATA.—In my letter on Reform, page 157,



157, the words, "I do, however, acknowledge, that I think with Major Cartwright, that" appear to have slipped out of their place; they should be at the head of the following paragraph, p. 158, "Person," not "property." And in p. 158, l. 12 from bottom, for "5th plan," read "5th Article."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING observed in a late number of your interesting miscellany, a letter from Dr. Lettsom, mentioning a method of taking off impressions of leaves, plants, &c. I beg leave to mention to you a way which, though not so expeditious as that mentioned by Dr. L. is, I think, more accurate in taking off the most minute veins and fibres.

The method I allude to is this:—Take half a sheet of fine wove paper, and oil it well with sweet oil: after it has stood a minute or two, to let it soak through, rub off the superfluous oil with a piece of paper, and let it hang in the air to dry: after the oil is pretty well dried in, take a lighted candle, or lamp, and move the paper slowly over it, in a horizontal direction, so as to touch the flame, till it is perfectly black. When you wish to take off impressions of plants, lay your plant carefully on the oiled paper, and lay a piece of clean paper over it, and rub it with your finger, equally in all parts, for about half a minute: then take up your plant, and be careful not to disturb the order of the leaves, and place it on the book, or paper, on which you wish to have the impression: then cover it with a piece of blotting-paper, and rub it with your finger for a short time, and you will have an impression superior to the finest engraving. The same piece of black paper, will serve to take off a great number of impressions; so that when you have once gone through the process of blacking it, you may make an impression in a very short time.

The principal excellence of this method is, that the paper receives the impression of the most minute veins and hairs; so that you may take the general character of most flowers, much superior to any engraving. The impressions may afterwards be colored according to nature.

Your's, &c.

Hull, Sept. 23, 1809.

W. H. L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE now been employed five years in writing a poem, called the

*Deluge*, having taken that grand overthrow of Nature for the basis of a poetical story, which, perhaps, in five years more, will be presented to the public. To give reasons for the boldness of the attempt is not now my intention. Every man thinks himself capable of doing something; the public alone can judge, whether he is able to do any thing as it ought to be done. During the progress of my work, I have occasionally noticed in new publications incidents and ideas, bearing a nearly parallel direction to those I have introduced; and by Mr. Cumberland's sketch of *Armageddon*, I perceive there are, and will be many, coincidences, both of scene and thought, between Mr. Townsend's work and mine. That I may not be charged with drawing succour from more sources than I really have, (as Mr. T.'s work will, in all probability, appear before my own,) I have ventured to send to your publication an outline of the poem, of which not a page is quite finished, though the matter, as far as the sixth book, is formed. I shall just add an extract, in which there appears a great similarity to the one from Mr. Townsend, given in the Review, and observe, that we both seem to have drawn copiously from Milton.

Your's, &c.

J. B.

BOOK 1st.

Introduction.—Rising of the last day; local description; Noah's reflections on the finished ark; the Archangel Uriel and another angel descend in a celestial car; Uriel's speech and instruction to the family of Noah—leads them to the ark—directs the other angel, by the sound of a trumpet, to collect from all regions, in pairs and sevens, the inhabitants of air, and the beasts; description thereof; entry into the ark; Uriel shutting the door—puts on it the burning seal of God; the angels ascend, wrapt in intolerable brightness; having gained the middle region, Uriel assembles round him the spirits who have charge over the powers and operations of this globe; their appearance; Uriel describing to them the irreclaimable condition of man; relates the high decree; commands them to resign their different trusts, to loose the elements of earth, to break open the den of the central sea, release the internal fires, &c. then to ascend to their native heaven; hallelujahs; Uriel rises to the second heaven; the others disperse to their several charges.

BOOK 2d.

Description of the gathering storms in all parts of the world; trembling of the earth; terrors of mankind in the different hemispheres; various descriptions of characters, and scenes of horror; Satan, seeing the departure of the celestials, is apprehensive of some great convulsion, and gathers his demons in the



the darkened hemisphere, addressing them with exultation, and a display of his own cunning; they fly off to their pristine hell. The ark, secure in ambient fire, stands unshaken in the clash of elements; invocation of Truth—(Commencement of the episode) Noah, in the third person, begins to explain to his children the reason of God's destroying mankind, commencing with Abel's death, and the expulsion of Cain, who, after founding a colony in the distant country, commits suicide, leaving his sons in a state of idolatry; their arts, inventions, &c.; various views and descriptions of primitive society.

#### Book 3rd.

Address to the dawn; increase of the flood; its effects upon animate and inanimate nature; mingled storms of fire, hail, and rain; view of the internal changes of the globe, made by the flood, at this day evident in fossils, &c.; retreat of the living to the mountains; the deluge reaches the mountains' tops; death of all flesh; bursting of a volcanic mountain; total subjugation of all things by the victorious waters. (Episode continued)—Noah relates how the children of Seth (called sons of God) continued to adore the true God under Adam; their laws, employments, amusements; Adam's annual sacrifice and festival; letters taught to Enoch; death of Adam; extension of the sons of God; mix with the children of men, of whom are the giants; idolaters threaten the death of Enoch, who is caught up by angels to heaven; temple of Zaham, an allegory.

#### Book 4th.

Total darkness surrounded the waters, which rolled on the earth forty days; Satan, from the throne of hell, sends a messenger to this creation, to observe the situation and appearance of the world; his journey through hell's territory, and the regions of night; first entrance into the planetary system; passes the constellations; view of the earth; description thereof to Satan on his return; meanwhile, Uriel assembles five angels in the lowest heaven; description of that heaven; after relating the Almighty's will, that earth shall not utterly perish, he sends Urim and Zinghiel down to the internal part of the globe to stop the fountains of the great deep; their voyage through the circumambient flood; Zinghiel's speech; closing of the deep; alteration of the shape of the earth; formation of continents, lakes, &c.; their conversation; travel through the globe; re-light all the internal fires; physiological description; Iri stops the firmamental sluices; binds up the snow, hail, &c.; Zetiel commands the winds to their receptacles, and opens upon the earth a hot thirsty blast; the sinking of the waters; the angels ascend to a heavenly festival.

#### Book 5th.

The sons of men make war upon the sons of God, calling in, as auxiliaries, the giants, whose chief, Gorkan, king of Anak, assem-

bles his forces; the angel of night warns Methuselah, who sends for assistance to the different tribes; their numbers and names; Methuselah's address; their reply; sacrifice; token of fire from heaven; election of Methuselah as chief; his speech, camp, council; army described; arms, horses, approach of the enemy, appearance of the giants, elephants, stores, &c.; order of battle; defeat of the footmen; success of the chariots; actions of Noah (then a young man), and Joktan his friend; general battle; acts of Gorkan; death of Gezoraneek the prowess of Tinal and Achor, two giants; Noah's attack on Tinal; Tinal slain by a shower of arrows; in falling, he buries Noah and others beneath his shield; the sons of God pursue the retiring rebel forces; are recalled by Methuselah; the army refreshed, and a watch appointed.

#### Book 6th.

Night.—Noah and his friend Joktan extricate themselves from under the giant's shield; reconnoitre the enemy's camp; view thereof at night; taken prisoners; grand council of the Anakims; idolatrous rites; Gorkan, Migdol, Gishah, and others, debate respecting the battle; breaking up of the council; feasts and orgies; tacit quarrels. Morning.—Both armies prepare for battle; Methuselah's instructions to his leaders; onset; godly are repulsed; acts of Methuselah; they rally; general battle; ambuscade; rout of the giant and elephantine force; collecting the wounded; godly sacrifice; victorious hymn and song of the surviving; lamentation of young Joktan and Noah.

#### Book 7th.

Ominous appearance; the Anakims superstitiously terrified; withdraw their forces; march described; court of Gorkan; allurement of Mezirima, daughter of Ormal; seduction of Joktan; Noah's fidelity; war with the Azgads; worship and offering to the idol; Noah's imprisonment; his temptations, and condemnation; his vision; released by the angel Raphael; return to his friends; meeting of Noah and Hara; their marriage, &c.

#### Book 8th.

The subsiding of the waters; description of the formation of the upper strata of the earth; resting of the ark on Mount Ararat; the dove sent out; appearance of the globe; Uriel, in the lowest heaven, assembles the tutelary angels of the earth; informs them of Satan's intention to revisit the globe; instructions thereon; are sent out to cause vegetation, and prepare the earth with food, &c. for man and beast; their operations described.

#### Book 9th.

Address; (Continuation of the Episode). After a series of years, idolatry having spread amongst the sons of God, the children of men again make war upon them, in another part of their territory; embassy to Methuselah to request assistance, and that he would take the command of the holy tribes. Noah sent with



with an army in his stead ; destruction of the altar of the Lord ; battle ; meeting of Noah and Joktan ; death of Joktan ; defeat of the holy tribes ; the angel Raphael forbids Noah to renew the battle, as the Lord had forsaken them ; takes him up above the earth to meet Uriel, who shows him all the nations of the world, and their wickedness ; tells him of the Almighty's intention to destroy mankind by a flood of waters ; orders him to preach repentance ; instructs how to build the ark ; (conclusion of the Episode.)

BOOK 10th, and last.

Satan prepares his legions to renew their attacks upon men ; his rejoicing at the number of his victims, and success of his arts ; his instructions to the demons, (taking a view of the modes of infernal influence) ; nature in her new robes ; the second dove sent out ; preparations for leaving the ark ; the angel Uriel descends with ten thousand angelic spirits in his train ; removes the Almighty seal from the door of the ark ; leads out Noah, &c. and delivers to him the covenant of God.

"Angels and cherubim, companions bright,  
Sons of Omnipotence, whose high commands  
To saints are ever joyous embassies,  
'Tis past the lips supreme, it is gone forth,  
That earth ———  
Ye that delight in fire, air, earth, or sea,  
Hie to your separate powers ; loose all the  
winds ;  
From chains set free th' outrageous fires ;  
unbar  
The portals of the liquid firmament ;  
Speak to the bellowing, indignant deep,  
To burst his ancient adamant shell,  
And strength with strength o'erwhelm, &c."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
NOT observing in your last any reply to your correspondent, page 178, respecting a method of setting pencil drawings, I can inform him, that a mixture of milk and water, in about equal parts, poured gently (not washed on with a brush, as it would smear) will answer the purpose extremely well.

I know some artists, who throw in many of the principal shades with chalk, or pencil, and colour over it, which has a good effect for some subjects, as the masses of trees, fore-grounds, &c. and is a considerable saving of labour ; a solution of any of the gums is then used ; those which are the least affected by changes of the atmosphere are best, as isinglass. Care must be taken that it be not too strong, or it will crack, and be liable to retain the dust. Some use the solution of gum for pencil-drawings, instead of the above wash ; but unless it be made very weak, it is subject to the latter inconvenience ; indeed, milk and water may be used for drawings which

are intended to be tinted, but the first wash is apt to work rather greasy.

Chelmsford,

October 6, 1809.

Your's, &c.  
AN AMATEUR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Memoirs of Lord Kames, lately published, among the characters of the celebrated Scotch writers of the last age, a short account is given of the late Lord Hailes (Sir D. Dalrymple), in which the particulars of his literary character, and the merits of his various writings, historical, critical, and theological, are touched with much propriety and discernment, by the very learned author, Lord Wodehouselee. Amidst other particulars, his lordship observes, that "the erudition of Lord Hailes was not of a dry, scholastic nature: he felt the beauties of the composition of the ancients: he entered with taste and discernment into the merits of the Latin poets; and that particular vein of delicate and ingenious thought, which characterizes the Greek epigrammatists; and a few specimens, which he left of his own composition in that style, evince the hand of a master. It would not be easy to produce from the works of any modern Latin poet, a more delicate, tender, and pathetic effusion, or an idyllion of greater classical purity, than the following iambicks, on a domestic calamity of the severest nature:

On the death of his first wife, in childbed of twins.

Vidi gemellos, et superbivi parens,  
Fausti decus puerperî;  
At mox sub uno flebilis vidi parens  
Coadi gemellos cespite!  
Te, dulcis uxor! ut mihi sol occidit  
Radiante dejectus polo!  
Obscura vitæ nunc ego per avia,  
Heu, solus, ac dubius feror!"

Now, Sir, although I agree with the very learned biographer of Lord Kames, from whose work I have derived both instruction and pleasure, that these verses are delicate, tender, and pathetic, in a high degree, I have some little doubt of the classical purity of one particular expression. What I mean is, the phrase, *flebilis vidi parens*. The epithet, *flebilis*, appears to me to be here used in a sense, not warranted by any classical authority. The writer evidently meant the word to signify, *disconsolate*, or deeply affected with grief, on account of his losses. But *flebilis* is never, as I believe, used in that sense. It is the quality of *exciting grief*, which is expressed by this verbal adjective, or the quality which renders the thing, or person, the *subject of grief*.

Thus



Thus we have in Horace, *Tu semper urges flebilibus modis—Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*—In Ovid, *Elegia flebilis, Carmen flebile*:—and Stephanus, in his *Thesaurus*, explains the word *flebilis*, by *plenum lachrymis, vel dignum quod fleatur*; and cites many examples of its use in that sense, but in no other. It may, no doubt, be alleged, that a person who has suffered such misfortunes as are here alluded to, is *dignus qui fleatur*; but this is plainly not the author's meaning. He intended to express his own deep affliction and sorrow, and not to express that he was the object of affliction and sorrow to others; which last is the only legitimate sense of the word. I would, therefore, with all respect, both for the author of these verses, who is certainly a very elegant poet, and for the judgment of the critic, who justly praises them, suggest an alteration of this epithet, and that the line should run thus:

Et mox sub uno tristis, heu, vidi parens.

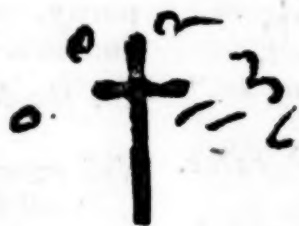
If I am wrong in the foregoing criticism, and any of your learned readers shall point out to me a good authority, from an ancient classic, for the use of the word *flebilis*, in the sense in which Lord Hailes has here employed it, I shall be much obliged to them. Your's, &c.

Oxford-street, Nov. 14, 1808. R. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

IN the third volume of Lord Valentia's Travels, lately published, page 420, is an inscription copied from a column in a mosque at Damietta. His lordship informs us, that to him, "*It is quite unintelligible: that it is certainly not entirely in Greek, nor any other characters, but seems Cabalistic.*"

To me it appears to be pure Greek: and the form of the letters to be that which is now commonly used in Greece and Asia Minor, and even in the modern Greek books, printed at Venice and the Ionian islands, as well as in Biblical Greek Manuscripts about the twelfth and succeeding centuries. I have ventured to supply a few letters which appear to me to have been defaced at the end of the first, second, and third lines; though I am not convinced that the final M at the end of the first line, may not have been the initial of the name of the deceased, to whose memory it was erected. Above the inscription is an ornamented cross. I have used the letters employed by our printers.



ΜΝΗΣΘΗΤΙ ΜΟΥ  
ΚΕ ΕΝ ΤΗ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑ ΣΟΥ, ΔΙΑ  
ΤΟΝ ΣΟΝ ΔΟΥΛΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΑΓΙΟΝ  
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΝ.

i. e. Μνησθητι με, Κυριε, εν τη βασιλεια σου, δια τον σου δουλον τον Αγιον Γεωργιον.

"Lord! remember me in thy kingdom, for the sake of, (or through the intercession of,) thy servant, St. George."

ΚΕ is a well known abbreviation of ΚΥΡΙΕ, Lord. St. George is the tutelary saint of the Greek Church.

You will readily admit that this epitaph

is an application of the speech made by the penitent malefactor, to our Saviour on the Cross.

Μνησθητι μου Κυριε, οταν ελθης εν τη βασιλεια σου.

"Lord remember me when thou comest in thy kingdom. Luke xxiii. 42.

Your's, &c.

Bedford, July 25, 1809. PHILIP HUNT.



To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
THE papers have lately very generally stated the great obligations which the country is under to Mr. Spencer Smith, for having shown his patriotism, by introducing the valuable plant which produces the Turkey madder roots: of the importance of this plant, I have long been so well aware, that I must assert my claim to the honour by informing you, that full twenty years ago, I imported seeds, from which numerous plants were produced, and have been circulated in considerable quantities amongst my friends. I still retain plenty of plants for the same purpose, and have in my possession, cotton dyed from roots of my own growing fifteen years ago, of a *much finer colour* than had ever then been produced in Britain. Some later improvements in the process of dying, would probably produce a finer colour *now*, considering the superior quality of the roots. I shall probably take an opportunity of stating at large, the causes which have hitherto retarded its culture with success; they chiefly depend upon the climate, as the roots require to be dried\* without fire, which is found to injure the colour, and render it of a similar hue to the Dutch madder, or of a brick-dust tinge, instead of crimson.

Your's, &c.

I. L. PHILIPS.

Manchester, Sept. 10, 1809.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
THROUGH the channel of your well-conducted Magazine, I beg leave to endeavour to bring the scenery of *Esthwaite Lake* into more general notice than it has hitherto obtained. It will not, I hope, be thought an intrusion by the admirers of the beautiful in nature, as situations of less consequence, are often more minutely described. The most particular place to be mentioned in this description, is *Strickland Ease*, a very beautiful peninsula, in *Esthwaite Lake*, a sweet situation, admired by all people of taste, who have seen it, which has long been thought an eligible place for a gentleman's retreat. Though it is usually a peninsula, it frequently forms an island, as the water, when high, overflows the isthmus, and thus totally surrounds it. Indeed it might, at a small expense, be made a complete and per-

petual island, by cutting through the isthmus, which is low and narrow. It is situated on the western margin, and about half way up the lake, into which it stretches very far; is of a handsome elliptical form, comprehending upwards of nine and a half acres, and is fringed round with coppice and timber-trees, such as oak, ash, &c. In the middle it rises into a beautiful mount, crowned with cultivation.

The best view of this lovely and interesting spot, may be enjoyed by tourists, on the road from *Cantmel* to *Hawkshead*. When at about two miles from the latter place, the lake appears from the road at *Easthead Pasture*, where they may stop and obtain a good distant view of *Strickland Ease*, rising majestically from the bosom of the beautiful lake. A very fine near view of it, may be afterwards obtained by passing by it, as it is near the road.

Should the travellers cross *Winandermere*, at the ferry, and go from thence to *Hawkshead*, they may also obtain a good view of the peninsula, from the east side of the lake, on the road betwixt *Sawrey* and *Hawkshead*, but they ought by no means to omit visiting the stations pointed out before.

The beauties naturally possessed by this lovely spot, may be considerably improved by tasteful buildings, plantations, &c. Prime and pleasant situations for this purpose, are becoming scarce amongst the lakes. This place, on account of the singularity of its beauty, situation, &c. cannot be matched in England. It resembles, more than any other situation in the neighbourhood, *Belle Isle*, the favourite retreat of *J. C. Curwen, esq.* for which the sum of thirty thousand pounds has been offered and refused. This peninsula is situated in a very improving neighbourhood, and if built upon, would form an elegant and healthful retirement, being admirably situated for fishing and field sports, as game is plentiful in its vicinity.

The mountain scenery which surrounds this place at a distance, is awfully sublime; but to enjoy it I would recommend a personal survey.

The editor of a periodical work, having published that there are mosquitoes in the neighbourhood of this place, the author of this has made enquiries concerning them, and cannot learn any thing certain about them, except that the tenant of this spot, for upwards of seven years past, says, that there are no such insects

\* In the damp month of November.



insects on the farm, of which it forms a part, nor does a person who lives at the farm-house, now know of them about the land. If there are any troublesome species of gnats in the neighbourhood, I should think their numbers might be greatly diminished, or they may be totally eradicated by a better state of drainage and cultivation. I should imagine, that few ladies or gentlemen are so faint-hearted, as to be frightened from visiting this delightful country, on account of such representation.

Your's, &c.

T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**H**AVING lately directed a considerable share of attention to the study of elocution, and duly estimating the value of your Literary Miscellany, I beg permission to adopt it, as the medium of conveying to the students of oratory, a few preliminary observations on the superior branches of the science.

Prior to the system of inflexion, the methods of treating the subject of enunciation, must have been vague and uncertain. The inhabitants of Ireland, the erudite sons of the North, could not readily divest themselves of the repeated succession of circumflexes; nor could the students of the southern part of Great Britain, though justly noticed for the variety of their modulation, make suitable advances in the art, without the advantage of established and invariable rules of inflexion, deduced from some settled principle of nature.

The improvement in the English language, which so rapidly advanced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, began to decline during the great rebellion, in the year 1642. The prevailing cant of the enthusiasts, at the time of the usurpation, together with the dissolute manners which marked the reign of Charles II. tended much to lessen the value of our language: and when we take into consideration the manifest licentiousness of the writers of this latter period—writers of the first ability, prostituting their splendid talents, to gratify the depraved taste of the people, we shall not feel surprised, that the minds of succeeding ages were contaminated, and the spirit, perhaps, of emulative genius, poisoned in the bud.

The first attempt to model the language to some fixed standard, was made in the latter part of the reign of Queen

Anne; but at the death of that illustrious princess, the plan was laid aside.

In this rude, uncultivated state, was the language of Great Britain, when Dr. Johnson began to collect examples and authorities for his Dictionary; in which he defined and determined the proper signification of words, and completely rectified the then prevalent orthography and accentuation. The next step towards the improvement of language, was ably introduced by Mr. Sheridan, in a work entitled, "British Education." To this succeeded a valuable effort, by the same gentleman, to affix a general standard of pronunciation; which, with the uncommon genius and abilities of Dr. Johnson, assisted in paving the way to a more correct knowledge and use of our language. Immediately after this, followed the discovery of inflexion, or that termination, in which all speaking sounds may be resolved. It might be supposed, that a circumstance of such peculiar moment, would have been embraced by the admirers of eloquence with avidity; but for years, it was totally disregarded, and buried, as it were, in oblivion.

As the choice and disposal of words, are the peculiar properties of well-constructed sentences, so an adequate display of sound, to convey their precise meaning to the ear, should occupy a very considerable share of our attention.

Quintilian reports, that the Greek and Latin orators, made no scruple to affirm the efficacy of pronunciation; and, that an oration, of little inherent merit, recommended by the graces of action, carried greater weight, than the best composition, unassisted by its appropriate gesticulation. It is not to be wondered at, then, that directly subsequent to the study of philosophy, elocution, and language, were considered the principal objects of attention, in the education of their youth. But, that the attainment, which genius had acquired, might be imparted to others, it was necessary, that the tones of pronunciation, should be formed on rules, equally investigated by reason and ascertained by observation. This could not possibly be effected without a complete analysis of the human voice; for, as music could not have been reduced to principle, without the precise knowledge of intervals and distances, so elocution may be said to remain destitute of system, without an adequate perception of the union, division, and subdivision, of inflexions. Notwithstanding, however,



however, the apparent ignorance of the ancients, in point of systematical inflexion, Cicero proves the excellence of the auricular organ of the Romans, when he states, that, "in the repetition of a verse, the whole theatre was in an uproar, if there were one syllable too many, or too few, in it. Not that the crowd was at all acquainted with the quantity of poetic feet, nor had any notion of numbers; nor could they tell what it was, which gave them offence; or why, or in what respect, it was a fault". Still no vestige of authority can be traced, from which we may suppose, the ancients had analyzed speaking sounds; indeed, from the indefinite specimen of Cicero on the subject, we may, with propriety, conclude, that the various modifications of the human voice, were entirely unknown to them. The refinements, therefore, which oratory acquired, in those ages, were in consequence of the well-regulated taste which prevailed among the people, and not of information deduced from books and systems.

At a time when variation of tone, as to high and low, in the same period, was supposed to be retrograde to the idea of common maxim, and good taste;—and modulation was placed solely in the diversification of what might be termed a key note, the variety of syllables, or emphasis, whether delivered long or short, swift or slow; little or no advance in enunciation, conversational, or otherwise, as a science, could be expected. Nearly at the close of the last century, the author of a small treatise, dedicated to David Garrick, esq. entitled, "the Art of Delivering written Language," clearly pointed out the absurdity of such a theory, by producing a convincing and philosophical proof of the inflexion of speaking sounds. Although this ingenious writer proceeded no further, the decision was as satisfactory to those concerned in the argumentation, as it has lately been valuable to students in elocution.

The late Mr. Walker, a gentleman, whose assiduity and perseverance cannot be sufficiently admired, not only explained the different modifications of the speaking voice, but also proved, that those modifications were most intimately allied to emphasis; and that in particular instances of pronunciation, the sense was considerably obscured, by adopting contrary modes of inflexion. It has also been ascertained, that certain modifying members of a sentence, require peculiar

arrangement of suspension; that the series is necessarily connected with the circumflex; and, that, as in ascending to the tonic, in minor scales of music, a sharp major is requisite to render the key melodious, so, by analogy, in the inverted order, or transpositive construction of language, a suitable choice of inflexion is necessary, that the spirit of the proposition may be echoed to the ear, with just emphasis, and effect.

These positions appear to be so well established, by the examples and authority of the most eminent orators of the day, that illustration, or attempt at proof, is superfluous.

That the most useful, as well as the most polite accomplishment, may be more readily appreciated, and more generally adopted, I shall, in a subsequent essay, submit a concise explanation of the theory of inflexion. For the favor of your insertion, I shall feel obliged.

Kentish Town,  
Nov. 6th, 1809.

Your's, &c.  
JAMES WRIGHT.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine, for the present month of November, a paper by Mr. Phillips of Manchester, on the means of preventing the forgery of bank-notes, I could not but feel interested in a subject, which for two years has been the principal object of my attention; and as I presume Mr. Phillips is not biassed in favour of any particular mode, provided the good be effected, I shall, for the satisfaction of that gentleman, as well as such of your readers, as are afraid of being cheated of their money, describe what has been the result of my studies and application, to accomplish a bank-note security.

Mr. Phillips speaks not of an absolute, but partial security, to effect which, he combines the most distinguished abilities in the kingdom, concluding that, with such a phalanx of talent, forgery would be afraid to encounter the danger; and so it might, provided it were necessary to be possessed of the genius and judgment of Heath, Sharpe, Landseer, and Fitler, to imitate the execution of these masters, so as to impose on the public; but it is well known to these artists themselves, that one of very inferior talent, could copy and copy, with what he could not originally execute; and that too, in respect to subjects of much more consequence, than the Britannia on a bank-note.



note, That the public at large, are not competent judges of works of this description, is too obvious to require comment, and the varieties which must unavoidably occur, even by the same artist, copying the same subject, would so puzzle and distract the minute observer, that no judgment could be formed with any degree of certainty. The expense attending such plan, may possibly be below the consideration of the Bank of England, but it would certainly be very much augmented to what it is at present.

That I may not be understood as differing in opinion from the artists, stated by Mr. Phillips, as having given their approbation to the above scheme, I must quote what he advances being their sole object, namely, "to defy the imitation of bunglers in the art of engraving." With such it would most certainly have an effect, and save many a stupid fellow from running his head against the gallows; but there is little reliance to be placed in knavery always chasing such heads for its habitation.

Mr. Phillips has mentioned the ruling machine, as an assistant, in conjunction with the water-mark, to form a basis for the ornament and writing. This conjunction, I should conceive improper; not only because the water-mark has been proved of no real service, but were the face of the note to be covered with ruled lines, the water-mark, at present hardly distinguishable, would then be rendered invisible. But that the ruling machine affords the best means of security, among the inventions of the present day, is an opinion I am decidedly in favour of; and it is on that principle, I founded a plan, which has, for upwards of a twelvemonth, been before the public: a short account of which was inserted in this Magazine, of December, 1808; and in the Scots Magazine of May last, appeared a more detailed paper on the subject, by Alexander Henderson, esq. of Edinburgh. It is not only on account of the handsome manner Mr. Henderson has spoken of the invention, that I wish to refer to his paper, but more particularly his laudable anxiety to promote, what he conceived of commercial utility, is deserving of public notice, as his disinterested and persevering kindness, demands my warmest gratitude, towards a gentleman, to whom I am personally unknown.

I hope, Mr. Editor, I shall be pardoned this little digression; if I have turned aside, it was to acknowledge a debt I am afraid I shall never be able to pay.

That engraved lines, divided with no other assistant than the eye, must, however disguised their defects, be greatly deficient in mathematical truth, will hardly be denied; and that an instrument capable of performing and dividing such lines with mathematical precision, must produce an effect, in point of execution, very much superior, requires, I should imagine, no elucidation. The fact is so universally admitted by artists, that no one will or can undertake to match, by the common process, what has been done by the machine. The only objection to the ruling machine on its original construction, furnishing the means of Bank-note security, was, its principle being so easily comprehended by the work produced, and consequently affording no security against its becoming generally known. This has been verified by the number of these machines now in existence. Various attempts were made to improve the operations of this instrument, which, being confined to a straight line, excluded its application from many parts of engraving, where waved lines were indispensibly necessary. The freedom and variety required in these lines rendered the undertaking extremely difficult, and a stiff mechanical uniformity, resembling what may be seen on waistcoat-pieces, or paper snuff-boxes, was all that was effected, and which, in picturesque engraving, could not be admitted.

It was not till after several years application to the study of this useful object, that I was fortunate enough to discover a mode by which it might be accomplished, and having invented an instrument, so difficult in its construction, and different in its operations, from that generally known, a security for bank paper became my favourite pursuit; and for this purpose, and with much labour and perseverance, I at last effected a conjunction between two lines the most opposite, or rather a combination of opposites, for not two lines on the plate were alike, yet all appearing mathematically just, and to correspond with each other. As a description of the appearance of the note has been given in a former Magazine, I shall here omit it. Having thus superseded the ruling machines, for not one in the country could make any resemblance of my specimen, and the universal acknowledgment of artists, that a work of this description was inimitable by the common process of engraving, opinions with which



which I had the best opportunity of being acquainted, rendered this plan of security indisputable. Still one objection remained in my mind; for, however wrapt in mystery the operation, it was possible, at some future period, it might be discovered, and I commenced my studies anew, with the hope of finding a remedy for this imaginary evil, and which I at last accomplished by means of a check, exactly corresponding with every line on the note, and which, being cut in any form or at any part, would still be found to match with the lines on the note. By this means the whole was brought to such a nicety, that, provided I should lose my private calculations, it would be impracticable, even for myself, to match my own work with the check, and consequently impossible, even admitting the principle to be discovered, that another instrument could be made, by which to accomplish the numberless varieties to be checked.

These checks, I propose, should the plan ever be acted upon, to be publicly sold. Their application is easy; they supply the want of the knowledge of engraved lines, and would enable a child to determine the truth or untruth of bank-paper, in the tenth part of the time it can at present be done in any bank of the United Kingdom.

From the approbation this plan has received from highly distinguished characters, particularly in Scotland and Ireland, as well as the public testimonies, which have repeatedly been given in its favour, even prior to the invention of the check, by many of the first artists in London, there is every reason to hope it will ultimately find countenance with those immediately concerned, or, at least, be the means of awakening a spirit of enquiry, respecting the best mode of preventing impositions, so frequently and daringly practised on the public.

Weston Place, JAMES ARCHER.  
*Small-Pox Hospital, Nov. 13, 1809.*

P. S. Mr. Phillips mentions "the unparalleled mode of ruling invented by Mr. Landseer, to defy the imitation of the most skilful." I think it necessary to state, that Mr. Landseer, much and deservedly as he is admired as an engraver, has never, to my knowledge, invented a ruling machine; nor is the practice of it necessary to an artist of his merit. The fact is this—I have for years done the ruling part of plates for Mr. Landseer, and a great proportion of the first engravers in London, by a machine invented by myself, but which I, by no means say, is not

equally well executed by other machines on similar principles; but the machine for waved ruling, I have no difficulty to assert, has never been imitated, and that it cannot be imitated so as to make a forgery practicable, especially with the intervention of the check.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

WHEN a respectable individual anticipates the useful political contemplations of an enlightened legislature, and comes forward at a great expense and risque, to provide an institution for the relief of suffering humanity, I believe your own benevolence will make you anxious to record it in your useful pages.

The place I allude to, is in my own immediate neighbourhood; and after greatly exciting my curiosity, has, on viewing it, as highly satisfied my mind, and astonished me with the novelty and ingenuity of its construction. An able, independent, and feeling mind, an intellect clear and ingenious, a courage enterprising and firm, were all required to bring to maturity such a plan and establishment as that of Dr. Fox's asylum for lunatics, at Brislington, near Bristol: for there, secure from the possibility of escape, or the means of injuring themselves, or others, the most deranged patients enjoy safety, free action, fine air, enchanting prospect, quiet, the luxury of a bath, the society of their equals in former rank, the illusion of familiar intercourse, freedom, and taste, at every little interval of convalescence; the comfort of religious ordinances, and that hope, which the humbled children of affliction always derive from formal public prayers.

To effect these ends, an enormous expense has been cheerfully incurred; and a sort of little village erected, connected by enclosures with the Doctor's residence, where each separate class of mankind, from the prince to the labourer, may equally enjoy every benefit described, yet without even a knowledge of their vicinity. The buildings alone are said to have cost 25,000*l.* placed in the centre of a fine farm, every way acceptable to the patients, at proper periods; and although in sight of the high road to Bath, yet unconnected with neighbours in most directions, while the site is a lofty plain, undulating, and on one side bounded by a fine river and woods, in view of magnificent hills, and on a soil that is at once dry, healthy, and fertile.

The



The whole is in the owner's hands, and possesses, besides the line of buildings before-mentioned, an elegant ornamented cottage, near the gate; and a snug retired farm-house, where every accommodation can be procured for a person of fortune, so as to calm the suspicion of a slightly wounded understanding, as to the opinion of the world; which often, we see, disturbs such objects at intervals, otherwise of composure, with the idea that they are considered as madmen, by all who see them under the same roof with lunatics.

The construction of these buildings, is as interesting as the plan is judicious; being all flat-roofed, and covered with a species of *chunam*, of the owner's invention, that hitherto has resisted rain, as well as lead could do: the whole of the joists, beams, and staircase, being composed of cast-iron, and the gutters and pipes, of stone-ware, by which means all fear of conflagration is completely done away; there is indeed scarcely any wood employed in the building, except in flooring; and each fire-place is so secured, that no patient can set himself on fire; yet all enjoy the sight of one.—The bedsteads are also of iron, and screwed in their places, and all articles of furniture so adjusted, that it is impossible to injure themselves, or others, with it, during the night or day; for a principal thing to be guarded against in apartments for the insane, is the frequent desire they all have, at times, to commit suicide: but to proceed with regularity in this picture, let me commence, as I did when first I obtained a view of it, by the principal mansion.

This consists of a very handsome modern house, the lower part of which is destined to the reception of the Doctor's numerous family; and so contrived, that the principal patients, who occupy the upper part, cannot, except by permission, have any communication whatever with the domestic establishment, being separated by two light doors of iron, painted to look like wood, one of which conducts to the females' chambers, the other to the apartments of the male patients.

Beneath is the kitchen, and other offices, fitted up with steam-apparatus for cooking several dinners at one time; a forge, brewhouse, &c. and all inaccessible to any one unconnected with its operations, by means of doors that open by secret springs, only known to the persons whose duty leads them there.

This house has its back court for ex-

ercise, walled safely in, with a mound in the centre of it, that just rises high enough to admit of the eyes of the patients viewing the surrounding hills and country, without being themselves seen. There are seven of these roomy enclosures, each accessible to the different classes of patients, in their several separate houses, the outermost of which is allotted to the lowest class of men, mostly parish-paupers, who are taken every care of, on very moderate pensions; and who, as well as the rest, enjoy the freedom of access to the open air, with the constant attendance of a separate keeper, at all hours of night or day, when it is deemed salutary. In these houses, there is a general sitting-room, and common table; and in each the same mount and gravel-walk, and rabbits have the general range of them all by passages, as they are found to afford considerable amusement to the confined, while they themselves encrease in perfect security.

To prevent disorder or neglect, the whole of the left-hand houses are allotted to males, and no keeper can, on any pretence, quit the house in which he is stationed, without ringing a bell for the porter, who has the master-key of all the sections; and can, in case the keepers needs any article, or any assistance, be immediately apprised by touching the outermost door-bell; the spring of which is only known to the guardian of that ward.

To the right-hand, the first small building contains an elegant bathing-room, with a niche, for giving a bath by surprise, from a strong jet d'eau, to such as refuse the dip, and which has conveniencies for both hot, cold, or vapour-bathing; this building has also its apartments for patients, is near the infirmary, and overlooks the lawn, being above the surrounding wall which circumvallates the whole range of buildings. Next to it stands also a separate structure, containing private rooms, and a very capacious laundry, drying yard, &c. These are connected with a kitchen, and extensive fruit-garden, of about four acres, surrounded by a lofty wall, one side of which consists of a very long range of low buildings, that serves as a boundary to the courts of exercise, and is entirely warmed by flues: in this long building, are the cells for maniacs, that are violently disordered; and who, by being thus placed, are kept safe and quiet, while at the same time they are prevented from disturbing others.

Thus the whole is by different arrangements,



ments, and systematical order, kept tranquil to that degree, that no one would conjecture it to be the abode of maniacs; and after visiting every part of it, in company with a gentleman, my neighbour, in which we passed more than two hours, without hearing the slightest outcry, or seeing any symptoms that could induce us to think they suffered any uneasiness, one of the party, at taking leave, paid the Doctor a deserved and handsome compliment, by turning to me and saying, "If, by the decrees of Providence, I should ever be afflicted with the malady, which we have just seen so well accommodated, and gently relieved, I entreat you to instruct my family to place me here."

Nothing indeed seems to be wanting, connected with the comforts of the inhabitants of this extensive building; for a chapel is provided for the convalescents, where service is regularly performed, and a large shaved bowling-green, in view of the front of the building, enclosed by green hedges, is always used as a daily promenade, for such as are orderly and obedient; while others are allowed with their keepers, to extend their walks round the whole estate and farm, which is all in a ring-fence, and divested of every common thoroughfare. Thus I have given you a slight sketch of a plan, that every one must wish to see more general, at a period when it is by all medical men confessed, that insanity is making rapid strides in this Island; but before I conclude, it may be both amusing, interesting, and useful, to state that, besides the ordinary system of alleviation, practised in other respectable houses, the reflecting mind of our humane professor, has adopted one peculiarity, which report states to be very effectual in calming, and very essential often, towards completing a cure. He employs all the lower order of his patients occasionally, in their several acquired occupations, or trades; and I was no less pleased than astonished, to find a lunatic blacksmith working at the forge, and preparing locks and bars, for the purpose of confining others in the same state, during his lucid intervals; while in the grounds, other insane people were making hay; and in the laundry, two more female patients busily employed in ironing linen. The better sort also, as much as possible, seem doubtful if they are confined, as they practice drawing, needle-work, take their airings, and pay and receive visits from each

other, and the family; occasionally dining at table with them, under no other seeming restraint, than they might be expected to submit to as invalids, under the advice of a physician; being, I observed, never contradicted, however absurd their remarks; and only controlled in their attempts to infringe the rules of the institution. One result of the giving the free access to the courts at all times, had I found been, that they were far less clamorous than usual; and the day being fine, when I was there, I observed that the generality were lying on the bank of the mounts, musing, or viewing the hills from their summits.

To superficial observers, it may seem that madness would level all feelings, and that thus separating them into gradations of rank, might be unnecessary, but it is not so; on the contrary, etiquette is more than useful, it is absolutely necessary to be observed; and no punishment, I am informed, so speedily reclaims them from disobedience, as a threatened short exile to the ward of a lower class. Since this establishment has been completed, or about the same time, it seems to have been a generally received opinion, that mansions on a large scale of this kind, were wanted in every county; and the legislature has accordingly passed an act, for the purpose of enabling the magistrates to erect them; as yet, I believe only one has been established; but as many will, doubtless, originate from this act, I think this sketch of a building, planned and executed by a gentleman, who has long made the cure of this dreadful malady his peculiar study, may be generally useful, by pointing out what seems to me, to be an almost perfect model for imitation.

Your's, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE have for two or three centuries been amused, and imposed upon by anecdotes of the origin of the art of Printing; and as many cities have claimed the honour of this useful invention, as claimed the nativity of Homer.

A very slight consideration will prove, however, that these claims and pretensions are founded in ignorance or error, the art of printing being, when first used, only a new application of a very ancient invention.

All your readers, who have seen an impression of a broad seal on the ancient

Charters



Charters and Grants of the 11th and 12th centuries, will discover in them the origin of block-printing, (that which was first practised,) and will be sensible, that the pretended novelty of the discovery of this art at Haerlem, Mentz, &c. consisted in nothing more than making the impression on Paper, instead of Wax!

The origin of seals may be referred back to the rudest ages, anterior, doubtless, to the earliest records, and must have arrived at considerable perfection, before the same principle was applied to the art of coining, which we know to be at least three thousand years old.

Those who have, mistakenly, had attached to them the honour of the whole discovery, it is well known, made use only of wooden blocks; but the greatest improvement in the art of printing was, doubtless, that of moveable types, made at a subsequent period. Our modern steryotype printers would, however, carry us back again to solid pages, blocks, or seals!

Let us then hear no more of the wonderful anecdotes about Laurentius, Faustus, and others, to whom the invention of this art has been ascribed; but let us expunge them from our books, and bury them with the national vanity which first gave them currency.

London,  
Nov. 4, 1809.

Your's, &c.  
COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.  
SIR,

GIVE me leave to interpose a word or two in vindication of "honest John Bailey," the dictionary-maker, who has not had fair play in your Magazine. In one place he is charged with having defined the word "Gregorian," as a wig so called; and, in another, it is stated, that, in the edition of 1783, the absurd definition of thunder, as "a noise known by persons not deaf; a bright flame;" is continued. Now, in the second edition, printed in 1786, the above articles stand as follows:—"Gregorian [of one Gregory, a barber in the Strand,] a cap of hair." This is not only a just definition, but, at the same time, a curious article. It is immediately followed by another, and a very proper one, relating to the *Gregorian Calendar*, and totally unconnected with the other.\*

In the same edition, *thunder* is de-

\* See Magazine for November; p. 377.

fined "a noise in the lowest region of the air, excited by a sudden kindling of sulphureous exhalations; a rattling noise, which seems as if it passed through arches." When this was first altered remains to be ascertained; but I cannot suppose, that Bailey himself would have exchanged sense for nonsense.

Your's, &c.

Nov. 7, 1809.

E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON looking over the different columns usually to be found in the calendars of our almanacs, such as sun's rising, moon's age, time of high water, &c. it occurs to me, that in addition to these, the mean temperature (in degrees of Fahrenheit) might be stated, not only of each month, but of every day of the month, taken from the observation of several years, as applying to any particular place; and on this subject I beg leave to offer a few remarks.

For the sake of illustration, I annex the mean temperature of each month, as calculated from the observation of several years, in this city (Edinburgh), with the degrees of progression, from heat to cold, and from cold to heat.

	1	-	-	-	January	36
February	-	-	37	-	-	1½
	3	-	-	-	December	37½
March	-	-	-	40	-	3½
	4½	-	-	-	November	41
April	-	-	-	44½	-	7½
	7	-	-	-	October	48½
May	-	-	-	51½	-	6½
	5½	-	-	-	September	55
June	-	-	-	57	-	5
	4½	-	-	-	August	60
July	-	-	-	61½	-	1½
Annual Mean 47½						

From this table it appears, in the first place, as is pretty well known, that July is the warmest, and January the coldest, months in the year, and that there is a progression in temperature, from the one to the other, but that this progression is far from being regular or uniform.

From the winter solstice to the vernal equinox, and from the summer solstice to the autumnal equinox, the advance from a cold to a milder, and from a warm to a colder, temperature, is so slow, as to require the mean of several years to ascertain its existence; for if we take some particular years, we find this rule reversed. Thus, in 1807, February was colder than January, and March than February.



February. From the vernal equinox to the summer solstice, and from the autumnal equinox to the winter solstice, the progression of temperature is more than as rapid again; the progression of the spring and autumn months exceeding that of the summer and winter months in the proportion of above five to two, and gradually increasing till we come to the middle point between the equinoxes and solstices, then decreasing gradually after. Thus, for instance, the progression of that from January to March is 4; from March to May  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ; that of cold, from July to September, is  $6\frac{1}{2}$ ; from September to November 14.

It is to be observed also, that the heat of two months only in June or August may, in some particular years, exceed that of July; while the cold of four other months, namely, November, December, February, and March, may occasionally exceed that of January, so that the range of our coldest weather in winter greatly exceeds that of our warmest in summer.

If careful observations were made throughout different climates, similar to the above, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean and progressive temperatures, in as great a variety of situations as possible, a good deal of important information might be added to the general stock, particularly when comparisons might be made, and inferences drawn, as to the influence, for example, of continental or insular situations, and their fitness or unfitness for promoting vegetation, and of course agricultural pursuits, &c. And for still farther elucidating this subject, an estimate of the quantity of rain falling *each month by itself*, taken from a mean of several years' observations, would be also highly necessary.

These hints are submitted to your readers, with the view of pointing out some uses to which the keeping of correct meteorological journals may be applied. Other advantages to be derived from such studies may, no doubt, suggest themselves to others.

Edinburgh, Your's, &c.  
Oct. 13, 1809. G. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. ADAM CLARKE, and the IMPERIAL  
ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

**I** BEG leave, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, the enemy of delusion, and the exposure of imposture of every kind, to call the attention  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 194.

of the public to what I apprehend is a very shabby trick of some of "the eclectic sect." On the wrapper of the November number of your entertaining miscellany, there is an advertisement of a new Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, under the title of the "Imperial Encyclopædia," by William Moore Johnson, A.M. and Thomas Exley, and sanctioned by the recommendation of "Adam Clarke, L.L.D." Many of your readers well know, that Dr. Adam Clarke is a man of considerable erudition, as a general scholar, and of much-famed talents as a pulpit orator; that he is, nearly, if not quite, at the head of the numerous sect of Wesleyan Methodists; by whom he is, of course, considered as an oracle in every thing that relates to literature, science, and religion. But it is not so well known, that Dr. Clarke is a near relative, I believe the brother-in-law, of one of the conductors of this new Dictionary, namely, the Rev. W. M. Johnson. Such, however, is the rumour in our remote corner of the country: and if it be not true, it is quite proper that it should be stated publicly, that Dr. Clarke, or his *protégés*, may contradict the statement as publicly. I apprehend, however, they will not be able to do this. Now, Sir, I have no aversion to either methodists, or methodism; but I have a great hatred to deception, and every thing that stands at a distance from plain-dealing. Of course, I do not like to see a recommendation sent into the world, and especially into the methodistic part of the world, with all the authority of an "*Imprimatur*," printed upon the cover of the thirty thousands of the Methodist Magazine, to be received as the disinterested opinion of their most celebrated preacher, by the hundred thousand well-meaning readers of that Magazine; when, in fact, no recommendation can be conceived to emanate from a more interested source. A gentleman, whose character is known, recommends to the public a work, partly compiled by a near relative, whose character is not known; and that public, who know nothing of that relationship, attach to the recommendation a thousand times its real value, on account of their ignorance of the motives that might operate, and doubtless had some weight, in having a character thus "accurately produced," to use Dr. Clarke's own language. I shall not here dwell upon the vagueness of the recommendation; the cautious introduction of "as far as I have



have had leisure to examine it, (which may, for aught we know to the contrary, be just as far from the first page to the second) and of the value of the work, in so small a compass," as "four handsome volumes in quarto," (double the size of Grégory's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, by the way :) but I must say, that if this mode of puffing off a brother-in-law's performances be consistent with the present genius of methodism, it must be sadly lowered in temperature since the time of its establisher; for, whatever I may think of John Wesley, of his excellencies, or of his defects, he had not in his composition a particle of what was found in that of Ignatius Loyola.

Your's, &c.

*Rochdale, Lancashire,* ANTI-MENDAX.  
November 7, 1809.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THAT the House of Commons is not what it was when first constituted, and that corrupt and improper influence is exercised over it, no person is bold enough to deny. That, like an old mansion, it is very much out of repair, is a truth that every person is obliged, however unwillingly, to acknowledge, although every observer stands in silent dread of the consequences. I have not observed a plan brought forward likely to remedy the evil; therefore, notwithstanding I feel myself very unequal to the task, as no other person comes forward with a plan, I think it my duty, from the love I have to my country, and a dread of the convulsion we seem evidently upon the brink of experiencing, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to propose the under-mentioned regulations to the serious consideration of the public, not as a plan, but as a mere sketch, that may happily turn the attention of some persons far better qualified to do justice to the subject. I must confess, I see great danger, and very little good, likely to arise from universal suffrage. I think every voter should esteem the privilege, and think it a high honour to be in possession of a vote. In the common concerns of life, we seldom find that which is the business and duty of a whole parish, for instance, is so well attended to, as if it concerned only one or two individuals; that body of men, who, through habits of sober industry, are least likely to be influenced by corrupt and improper motives, I think, are as a body, more likely to be met with in the

middling classes of society. Persons who are continually experiencing the pressure of want, or are aspiring after grandeur of appearance, far beyond their income, I think very likely to sell their vote to the best purchasers. On the other hand, the middling class of society, by having their time and attention fully occupied in arranging and conducting their various trades and occupations, are not so likely, on every trivial occasion, to put forth that energy that ought to be reserved for cases of real national importance; the greatest evil of a popular government, is the ease with which a popular cry and ferment can be produced by those persons, who seek to hide their base designs amidst the general confusion; by which means the people get bewildered, and no real essential good is done: the cry of no popery, fully evinces what I allude to. I think non-resident freemen, and little forty shilling freeholders, have been productive of a great deal of evil; as elections are often turned about by people, who are not even known or thought of, at any other time. I am no politician, and delight in the shades of privacy; therefore, I shall thank you, if you think my observations deserve a place in your valuable Magazine, not to annex my name to them, by doing which you will oblige,

Your's, &c.

*Woodbridge,*

October 25, 1809.

*An Outline of a Plan for a Reform in the House of Commons.*

1. As it is very desirable, as much as possible, to conform to ancient customs, those boroughs, that at present return members to Parliament, to continue so to do under the following regulations; but the *exclusive* right of burgage tenures to be done away.

2. That all owners of copyhold estates, of the value of ten pounds per annum, to be entitled to vote for members of Parliament for the borough or county.

3. That all owners of freehold estates, of the value of five pounds per annum, be entitled to a vote for the borough or county.

4. That the renter of a farm, on lease, or after two years' occupation, of the value of forty pounds per annum, be entitled to a vote for the district, or county.

5. That the renter of a messuage, of the value of twenty pounds per annum, held on lease, or after two years' occupation, be entitled to a vote for the borough, or district.

6. That no freeman of any corporation should be entitled to a vote, unless he is the owner of, or occupies, a house, or estate, within the county, or within twenty miles of the borough, of the annual value of three pounds;



s  
e  
r  
ir  
r  
y  
ly  
ng  
re  
to  
e  
n-  
ar  
a  
ed  
eir  
fu-  
oe-  
is  
ces  
ent  
ee-  
eat  
ed  
ren  
ne.  
the  
ank  
rve  
t to  
ich

n in

pos-  
hose  
rs to  
the  
ight

ates,  
to be  
ment

ates,  
, be  
ty.  
, or  
ue of  
vote

f the  
ld on  
en-  
t.

ation  
s the  
tate,  
es of  
hree  
nds;

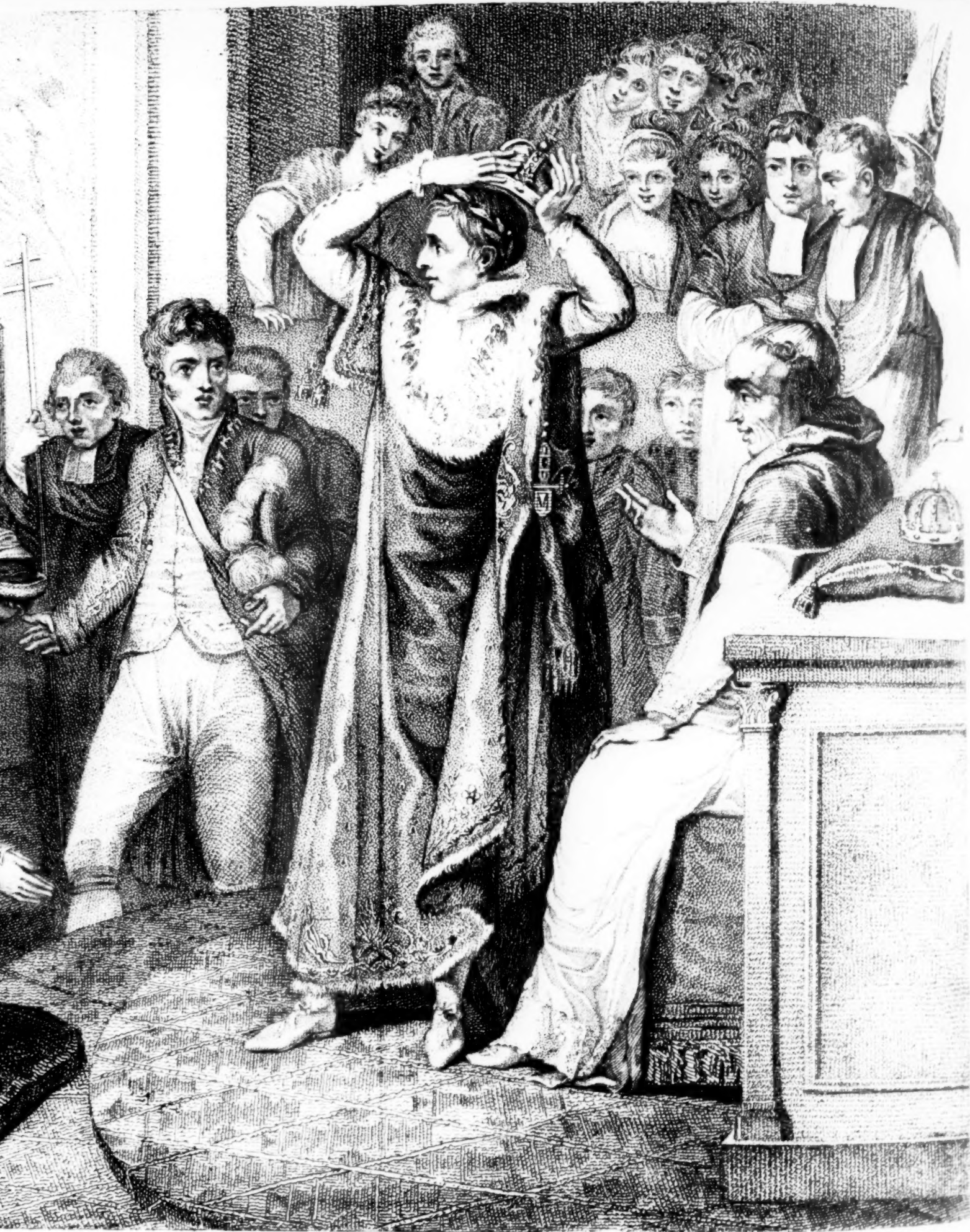




REPRESENT

SAINT-DEAN & CO. CHURCH ST. NOTRE DAME









REPRESENTATION of the CORONATION of NAPOLEON



pounds; and of which he had been tenant one year.

7. That all boroughs, that at present send members, continue so to do, provided, after the above regulations, there are 500 electors; if less than that number, and more than 200, either to send one member, or to add one or two surrounding, or adjoining hundreds, to form a district, as local circumstances may direct, or the 200 electors may request.

8. That populous towns, that do not at present send members, in future do so, in the proportion of one member for every 400 electors; the number of members and electors to be regulated every five years.

If any public-spirited member could be induced, from a principle of duty, to bring forward the above, or any more suitable propositions, and then move, that all representatives of boroughs, where, for the two last general elections, a less number than 100 electors had possessed, or then possessed, the right, the proof to rest with the members, and to be made within fourteen days, that their vote as

interested persons be set aside, as the law in no other case allows a man to be a judge in his own cause, therefore the House requires them to withdraw before a division. I think it would prove their cause to be a very bad one, if they durst not trust it with the rest of the House.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint your correspondent, Capel Loft, in answer to his question in the Monthly Magazine, that I have in my possession a square piano-forte, made by Zumpe, in 1768, and which, for a small one, is a very good one; the keys act in the common manner, and strike two wires; it has the mark xviii. upon it, which I have always understood to be the number he had then made.

Your's, &c.

R. K. D.

London,

September 21, 1809.

#### CORONATION OF NAPOLEON, IN THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, AT PARIS, DECEMBER 2, 1804.

THE total interruption of communication between England and France, for several years past, has prevented our receiving, till lately, an accurate representation of one of the most extraordinary events of modern times. We have, however, at length received the annexed engraving, which is not less interesting, as a representation of this coronation, than as containing portraits of six personages, whose names will always continue to be famous in the History of Europe.

The drawing was made at the moment when Napoleon placed the crown on his head. The Empress is kneeling to receive the crown, which stands on the Altar, from his hands; and the Pope, seated at the Altar, is pronouncing the holy benediction.

The brothers of Napoleon, LOUIS, since King of Holland; and JOSEPH, since King of Naples and Spain, are prominent figures in the ceremony. MURAT, now King of Naples, and then Commandant of Paris, stands to the right of Napoleon; and behind, are Cardinal FESCH, since Coadjutor to the Prince Primate of the Confederation of the Rhine; and Cardinal CAPRARA, the Pope's Legate: all of them are striking likenesses.

The grand throne on which the Emperor, Empress, and Pope, afterwards took their seats, is represented in the back ground. The body of the church, filled with all the authorities and dignitaries of France, is more to the left.

Further particulars of this ceremony, were given in the Monthly Magazine, published January 1, 1805. At that time, considering the dreadful sacrifices which France had made to establish a government of liberty, we could not treat this ceremony other, than as a scene in the drama of the Revolution, destined to glitter for an hour, and be forgotten. The genius of Buonaparte has, however, given it a degree of solidity and consequence, which renders it, in an historical and political sense, the greatest event of these eventful times. Since that time, France has extended its dominion to the shores of the Baltic, to the Adriatic, the Tagus, and the Pillars of Hercules; she has conquered and overturned all the ancient monarchies of the European Continent; and whatever may be the justice of her cause, or the final destiny of Napoleon, and the Buonaparte family, these events will live in the page of history, and never cease to possess considerable interest with mankind.



## MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF  
JAMES ELPHINSTON, Esq.

**A** LIFE spent actively in the cause of religion, of virtue, and of learning, extending to within twelve years of a century, and that century the eighteenth, cannot fail to be replete with instruction and interest. Could the life of the man whose name stands at the head of this memoir be traced in detail; could his actions, his sentiments, his motives, his studies, and avocations, be investigated through the various stages of his earthly existence, the result would probably afford the volumes of biography one of their greatest ornaments, as it would present a complete career of utility, wisdom, and innocence; of piety mingling with cheerfulness; of glowing temporal affections subsiding into resignation by the influence of eternal hopes; of native simplicity in union with greatness of mind. Much as such a memoir is to be wished, the author of the present tribute to his memory not only feels himself unequal to the task, but has not the means of accomplishing it; yet, from a long personal knowledge of him, and from materials supported by concurrent testimonies, he will attempt to collect such facts, and to record such opinions and sentiments, as may afford a striking resemblance of the venerated friend whose memory he wished to have seen preserved by an abler hand.\*

\* The Rev. William Hawtayne, rector of Elstree, in Hertfordshire, one of his most esteemed friends, and who had been his pupil, whose permission, had he not left England, I have not a doubt I should have received, to throw into a note the following extract of his answer to a letter requesting him to compose a memoir of Mr. Elphinston:—

“It would certainly afford me a sincere pleasure to manifest the regard I had for our departed friend, as well as to pay every attention in my power to his estimable and exemplary widow. But I feel that neither my talents nor habits would enable me to do him justice in the way you mention. A sketch of Mr. Elphinston's life might embrace many topics, and might make a reference to his works absolutely necessary; at least, very desirable. That alone would be a bar to my undertaking the office in my present state of exile. Perhaps the most striking feature in his character was his piety, his integrity, and his ardent attachment to the religion and the laws of his country. He was the lover of his king, and the friend of mankind. And what-

JAMES ELPHINSTON was born at Edinburgh, on the 6th day of December, 1721. He was the son of the Rev. William Elphinston; his mother's maiden name was Honeyman; she was daughter of the minister of Kinel, and the niece of Dr. Honeyman, Bishop of Orkney. By the marriage of his sister with the late William Strahan, esq. the King's printer, he was uncle to the Rev. Dr. George Strahan, vicar of Islington, and of Cranham, and prebendary of Rochester; to the present Andrew Strahan, esq. M. P. who succeeded his father as his Majesty's printer; to the late Mrs. Spottiswoode, the wife of John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, in Scotland; and to the late Mrs. Johnston, the wife of the late Andrew Johnston, esq. father of the present General Johnston, and of the Lady of Sir Alexander Monro, bart.

Mr. Elphinston received his education at the high school of Edinburgh, which, for many generations, has been among the most celebrated of the British empire for learning, and the eminent scholars it has produced. When he was there, Mr. Alexander Findlater was the master of it, to whom he paid a tribute, which deserves to be here recorded, not only for the beauty and grateful spirit it displays, but for the extraordinary resemblance it bears to the writer of it, who, at the time he wrote it, was himself the master of a school, and may be said to have drawn his own picture, while he thought he was only painting that of his tutor. It is addressed in a letter to one of his school-fellows, and is as follows:—

“Nor reflects it common honour on our early education, that, at the distance of seven and thirty years, one half of so

ever might have been his foibles, they were lost in the counterbalance of his virtues. Such indeed was my constant opinion of him, and I always felt myself highly gratified, when I thought I had obtained his approbation. It is, perhaps, true that I had seen more of him than you, but I do not know that that would give me any advantage; for those who had known him for a time might have known him always, so simple were his manners, and so undeviating his rectitude. Though much might be said on this score, I think it would be impossible to pass over a mention of his literary merits, and those genuine traits of character which he has himself given in his correspondence. I am entirely without assistance of this kind.”

numerous



numerous a class of school-fellows should be still in full health and activity; and that two and forty years, which have connected its members, have never been able to disunite any two, or to fix a stain upon any one of them.

"But while we thus demonstrate a virtuous education, the source of lasting health and happiness, as well as of endless friendship, can we withhold a tear due to the living and the dead? Above all, to the memory of such a master as I am persuaded none of us has elsewhere found? His success evinced at once his ability and care. His ruling passion was indeed the success of his scholars; of which he gave a signal instance in the year 1731 or 1732, when, in the name of ten of them, he published, after some provocation, a literary challenge, which the crowded, and thence glaring school of Dalkeith, was much too wise to accept.

"But when I think of his kindness and impartiality, his steadiness and modesty, his prudence, and his piety; when memory proves unable to retrace one defect or one excess in his conduct; one ungoverned passion, or one unguarded word, during the happy course of a tuition to which I owe my little all, I cannot but look back with grateful veneration, and gazing at a star of such magnitude, hide my diminished head."

From the high school, it is presumed, Mr. Elphinston went to the College of Edinburgh, as he mentions in one of his letters a recollection from college, where, or soon after he left it, he became the tutor of Lord Blantyre. He took a pleasure in boasting of being a tutor when he was scarcely seventeen years old.

About the time he came of age, he was introduced to the celebrated historian Carte, whom he accompanied in a tour through Holland and Brabant, and to Paris, where he remained some time an inmate in the house of his fellow-traveller and friend, received great civilities, and perfected his knowledge and practice of the French language, in which he not only conversed, but wrote, both in prose and verse, with the facility and elegance of the most accomplished natives. On the death of Mr. Carte, ten years after, Mr. Elphinston mentioned him in the following manner in a letter to a friend:

"You will, I am sure, condole with me on the loss of my valuable friend Mr. Carte. He was in London some weeks ago, preparing for the publication of his fourth volume. He was most cordial

good company; but he breathed no less benefit to the public than to his friends. He told me, that after finishing his history, when he could play with his time, as he phrased it, he meant to animadvert upon Lord Bolingbroke. Though this last must fall by his own inconsistency, what has England not lost in her historian? and how light to me, in comparison, was a group of deaths, that crowded upon us in one morning, which separately might each have claimed a tear, but which were all swallowed up in Mr. Carte's."

On Mr. Elphinston's leaving France, he immediately repaired to his native country. His worldly circumstances, fortunately for many, were such as rendered it necessary for him to employ his talents and attainments, with a view to his support, and soon after his return to Scotland, he became an inmate in the family of James Moray, esq. of Abercairny, in Perthshire, to whose eldest son he was tutor, and who, it appears from a letter of his mother's, had become his patron at that early period of his life. The manner in which she mentions it gives a pleasing idea of patronage. "I heartily bless God for your safety and welfare, and that you enjoy the good company of your patron, which I know you so much wished and longed for." The patronage that excites such longing is truly delightful and noble; it at once stamps a character of worth on the protected, and of good sense and amiable feelings on the protector. How long Mr. Elphinston remained at Abercairny is uncertain; but in the year 1750 he appears taking an active part at Edinburgh in the circulation of Dr. Johnson's *Ramblers*, the numbers of which, with the author's concurrence, he re-published in Scotland, with a translation of many of the mottoes by himself. As the advertisement by which he announced the publication on the 1st of June, 1750, cannot but be considered at this day as a curious document, and as it presents no inconsiderable trait of the character of the editor, the insertion of it here will not be deemed irrelevant. It was found in print among his papers: and opposite to the word EDINBURGH, the date of June 1, 1750, is written in his own hand.

"Just published, on a fine writing-paper, and in a small octavo size, fit for binding in pocket volumes, *THE RAMBLER*. To be continued on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. *Nullius addictus, &c.* EDINBURGH: printed for the author; sold



sold by William Gordon and C. Wright, at their shops in the Parliament Close, price one penny each number, and regularly delivered to subscribers in town, or sent to the country by post.

"THIS Paper, which lately began its course at London, seems very happily calculated after the manner of the *SPECTATOR*, in a variety of *moral* and *critical* essays, equally solid and agreeable, to improve taste while it entertains it; to expose vice, with all the force of ridicule, as well as of argument; and to set forth virtue in all her charms. This being the sole design of the *RAMBLER*, he never ranges in the regions of politics, and conveys neither news nor advertisements. The reception he has met with in his native country, and which he must indeed meet with, wherever learning and knowledge, digested by genius and virtue, wherever delicacy of sentiment or beauty of style, is admired, flatters his Scottish editor, that he introduces to his countrymen no unacceptable acquaintance, by having prevailed with this new writer, 'blessed (as the Remembrancer justly paints him) with a vigorous imagination, under the restraint of a classical judgment, and master of all the charms and graces of expression,' to renew in *Scotland* his *Rambles* at half the *London* price."

Johnson was highly gratified with the successful zeal of his friend, and transcribed himself the mottoes for the numbers of the English edition, when published in volumes, affixing the name of the translator, which has been continued in every subsequent edition.

In the year 1750, Mr. Elphinston, while residing in Edinburgh, lost his mother, of whose death he gave a very affecting account, in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Strahan, then living in London. This being shown to Johnson, brought tears to his eyes, and produced from his pen one of the most beautiful letters of condolence ever written. It was published among his other works. This debt Mr. Elphinston had a melancholy opportunity of repaying about two years after, when Johnson lost his wife; and again, in 1759, on the death of his mother; nor was it paid in coin less sterling.\*

In 1751, he married Miss Gordon, the daughter of a brother of General Gordon, of Auchintoul, and granddaughter of Lord Auchintoul, one of the

senators of the college of Justice, before the revolution of 1688. About two years after his marriage, Mr. Elphinston left Scotland, and fixed his abode near the metropolis of England; first at Brompton, and afterwards at Kensington; where, for many years, he kept a school in a large and elegant house, opposite to the king's gardens, and which, at that time stood the first on entering Kensington. This noble mansion has since, not only been hid by new houses, some of which stand upon the old playground, but defaced by the blocking up of the handsome bow-windows belonging to the once elegant ball-room, at the top of the eastern division of the house.

On that site of learning, Mr. Elphinston not only infused knowledge, taste, and virtue, into the minds and hearts of his pupils, but seized every opportunity of sacrificing to the Muses himself, and of extending instruction and service to the larger circle of the world. In the year 1753, he made a poetical version of the younger Racine's celebrated poem of Religion, which at the suggestion of Richardson, the amiable author of *Clarissa*, &c. he sent to the author of the *Night Thoughts*, whose applause it received; both for the utility of the work, and the spirit of the translation. Finding no English grammar, of which he could approve, he, about this time, composed one himself for the use of his pupils, which he afterwards published in two duodecimo volumes. In 1763, he published his Poem, entitled, "Education." It is a complete plan of reason, detailed in spirited verse, and evinces not only the just ideas he had conceived of the province he had adopted, but his powers to execute it:

"Of all the arts that honour human kind,  
The first must be the culture of the mind;  
And of the objects that our care employ,  
The most momentous is the rising boy;  
How then to form the infant head and heart,  
To mould the outward, with the inward  
part;  
To trace young genius from its latent  
springs,  
T' explore what each denies, and what it  
brings;  
T' improve the powers, as nature bids them  
play,  
To make the passions own bland reason's  
sway;  
To rear the child to youth, the youth to  
man,  
Be my advent'rous theme."——

The purity of his plan, and at the same time the independence of his mind in

\* Those of these letters which are original, will be given in our next Number.



in the execution of it, may be contemplated with pleasure in the two following extracts from his correspondence; the first is an answer to a gentleman, requesting his opinion respecting the education and choice of a profession for his grandson; the second is to a baronet, whose grandson was under his tuition, and who required very frequent accounts of his progress.

"If you mean to make him a scholar, and to fit him for any profession or state of life, that requires the qualification of a gentleman, he must, I think, Sir, apply himself for some years to the four languages, English, French, Latin, and Greek; and the fundamental knowledge they convey: more years, however, or fewer, according to the two above-hinted requisites, and to the method, as well as situation, in which that four-fold study is pursued. Then, and not till then, seems the time for philosophy and mathematics; for drawing, fencing, and other accomplishments, at once of the body and the mind. Dancing may, or may not, accompany the languages. History, with her hand-maids, geography and chronology, never must be parted from them. Nor should the manual part of writing be neglected, while thought and style are gradually formed from translation to composition; and while a regular course of arithmetic prepares for the mathematics.

"Numberless indeed, and nameless are the attentions due to the formation, internal and external, of a young gentleman; not only for the immediate conveyance of knowledge and good habit, but for rendering them effectual in future life. To this end, nature must be candidly consulted for the manner in which she may be best modelled towards that profession or pursuit, which she alone can safely direct.

"Every considerate person must allow, Sir, with you, the native as much the most important tongue, as others, however excellent, are chiefly to be studied for her sake; and no living language is acquirable, in such easy purity, as in that part of the native country where it is most politely and purely spoken. You must not wonder, if among the various languages, ancient and modern, I deal in, I bestow my first and constant care on our own; or, if I deem my situation, as in all else, so peculiarly in this, adapted to the education of my young countrymen."

The other passage referred to is as follows:

"On your return to town, I make no doubt of affording so candid a judge all manner of satisfaction; as I have always been ambitious of the scrutiny of the knowing, because, though they have the most extensive ideas of perfection, and thence the most ardent desire towards its attainment, yet they too best see what steps have been taken, and how far weak humanity, in her best exertions, can go.

"To promise weekly letters, Sir, you know is impossible; but you will ever find me more ready to perform, than to promise. If my pupils cannot satisfy, without weekly interruption, it is certain they never will satisfy; for neither they, nor I, can do many things at once. As for the mama's contriving avocations, that in visits the young gentleman may, by stolen letters, too careless, or too something, perhaps, to be called his own, expose either himself or his master, what can be the tendency? if not, that the child should learn to distrust, or to impose upon him, in whom, (if deserving the name of a master,) his confidence should be fixed, as in a parent, and thence naturally to distrust and impose on the rest of mankind; while such very tendency tells him, that he cannot confide in himself.

"Nor need I now, Sir, repeat my fond opinion of your most amiable, and most hopeful grandchild; who, if he have but common justice done him, will make the figure, nay, attain the happiness, (temporal and eternal) that you wish. If I continue to enjoy the honour of his tuition, I must have it in my own way, which I am proud to know, in every important part, entirely coincident with your's. And indeed, Sir, he who has any eyes, must see for himself; and he who has no eyes, must not surely be honoured with the highest human trust, which I think you have laid, however undeservedly, on your, &c."

What can be more admirable than this readiness to show he understood his duty, combined with a firmness that was not to be shaken by interested motives into servile compliances? That no man was ever more faithful, competent, or indefatigable, in the trust he had undertaken, and the disinterested spirit with which he performed it, was but too clearly manifested, by his having amassed no fortune when he relinquished it; though  
his



his habits had always been those of economy and temperance.

It was impossible for a man like Mr. Elphinston to live at Kensington, without adding to the number of his friends, the great character who was then rector of the parish, Dr. Jortin. It has been always a boast of the writer of this memoir, that from his situation as a pupil of Mr. Elphinston's, he had the honour of being presented to Dr. Jortin, Dr. Franklin, and Dr. Johnson, a triumvirate not easily matched. The death of Jortin, in 1770, was severely felt by Mr. Elphinston.

Mr. Elphinston was always a ready champion in the cause of innocence. Among other occasions, one that happened, while he resided at Kensington, was of an extraordinary nature. During the mayoralty of the famous John Wilks, one William Gibbs, a parishioner of Kensington, being accused by a worthless fellow of having robbed him on the highway, was tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty. In spite of this, upon enquiry made by the inhabitants of the parish, the man was clearly found to be innocent, and to have been elsewhere at the time of the pretended robbery. In consequence of this, a petition was drawn up for him, and signed by the inhabitants; but Mr. Elphinston, not satisfied with being among the subscribers of the petition, wrote a letter to Wilks, in which he stated the grounds that manifested the man's innocence with convincing perspicuity. The letter is extant, and reflects the highest honour on the writer. It was successful; but the man had lost his health in prison, and died soon after his liberation.

In March, 1776, Mr. Elphinston gave up his school, but continued to reside in the same house in Kensington for some time longer, employing himself in a translation of Martial, the proposals for publishing which, he now began to circulate. He removed from Kensington in 1778, and in the same year lost his wife. His grief on that event was deep. "Such a loss," as Dr. Johnson wrote to him on the occasion, "lacerates the mind, and breaks the whole system of purposes and hopes. It leaves a dismal vacuity in life, that affords nothing on which the affections can fix, or to which endeavour may be directed." It is remarkable, how ingenious grief is in starting accusations of deficiency towards a beloved object torn away from all future attentions. In a letter to his nephew, he says, "though

I flattered myself that I was neither inattentive, nor insensible to what I enjoyed, various and poignant are the regrets I now feel, when I reflect how imperfectly I promoted the happiness of her I certainly held dearest on earth, and how often, I rather intended, than administered, the numberless assiduities indispensable to the comfort of one who composed every comfort to me." The consolation and affection he received from his friends, and the flowing in of subscriptions to his translation of Martial, conspired to draw him from despondence; and, being advised to visit Scotland, he gave up his residence in London, disposed of his furniture, and in a short time set out upon his journey. In Scotland, he received numberless civilities, and there was a talk among his friends of the necessity of establishing a professorship of the English language at the University of Edinburgh, with a wish that he should fill the chair. The idea had been suggested by Mr. (soon after Sir John) Sinclair, of Ulbster. The Lord Chief Baron Montgomery, Dr. Robertson the Historiographer of Scotland, the Earl of Dalhousie, who had been Mr. Elphinston's pupil, Lord Elphinston, and others, consulted on the subject; but it fell to the ground: and in the autumn of 1779, he returned to London, having previously given a course of Lectures on the English language; first at Edinburgh, and then in the public hall of the University of Glasgow.

He now published his system of orthography, under the title of "*Propriety Ascertained in her Picture*," and determined to support his theory by practice; to make an effort to change the whole system of etymology for that of analogy; to set derivation at defiance, and to create a revolution in favour of pronunciation; or, in his own words, to make *Orthography the Mirror of Orthœpy*. From this time, for the rest of his life, whatever he published or wrote, was committed to paper in his new mode of spelling. Though a bold, romantic, perhaps impossible scheme, it is the less to be wondered at, when it is considered that the early and great object of his philological pursuits, was to establish, on a settled basis, the orthœpy of the English language; an attempt, that could give but little hope of success, while the form, in which the sounds of words were printed, remained in its unsettled state, depending neither entirely on etymology, nor analogy; but founded, as it certainly is, on



on heterogeneous, and arbitrary custom, without principle, and without rule. The recorder of this plan, is far from defending it; not, however, because he thinks it irrational, but because he believes it impossible; and he therefore regrets that it was attempted by one whose competent knowledge of the English tongue might have been turned to such great advantage in other branches of philological disquisition. Nor is it to be denied, that, while Dr. Franklin was his great, if not his only supporter, in his new system, Dr. Johnson, and other friends, who respected and loved him, saw with pain that he not only lost his time, but injured his purse. But Mr. Elphinston was a Quixotte in whatever he judged right: in religion, in virtue, in benevolent interferences, the force of custom, or a host of foes, made no impression upon him; the only question with him was, should it be or should it not be? Such a man might be foiled in an attempt, but was not likely to be diverted from one in which he thought right was to be supported against wrong. The worst that can be said of his perseverance in so hopeless a pursuit is, that it was a foible by which he injured no one but himself.

Painful, indeed, is it to think that a man of such merit and virtue, should, by a well meant undertaking, contract means of comfort already but too narrow: but, in Mr. Elphinston's case, this pain is compensated to the observer, by contemplating the rectitude of soul, and perseverance in frugality, that preserved his mind untainted and unbroken. He lived upon the square with the world, and, supported by conscience and temperance, health and spirits never forsook him to the last day of his life. In his sister and brother-in-law he had real friends; but the sincerity of Mr. Strahan, in his opinion of Mr. Elphinston's scheme, and the spirit of the latter, who defended his own judgment, created a difference, which, at one time, wore the appearance without having the reality of alienation, as was fully proved. Mr. Strahan died in the year 1785, and bequeathed a hundred pounds a-year, a hundred pounds in ready money, and twenty guineas for mourning, to Mr. Elphinston, who expressed himself, "deeply sensible of a generosity, though not then first demonstrated, never before fully known." His sister survived her husband about a month, and by her will left her brother two hundred a-year more. Noble spirits!

MONTHLY MAG. No. 192.

Ye have now received him in the mansions of bliss, where your generosity is unceasingly repaid with a glorious and eternal interest. If the voice of a mortal can accompany an angel through the everlasting gates, receive with his heavenly, the earthly tribute, of one who now wafts it as his pen passes along the paper that records your worth!

Mr. Elphinston was no solitary being; a more social or affectionate heart was never bestowed on man. Being now easy in his circumstances, he espoused a lady, who, though many years younger than himself, had the discernment to appreciate the merits both of his head and heart. On the 6th of October, 1785, Miss Falconar, the daughter of the Rev. James Falconar, and the niece of Bishop Falconar, bestowed her hand upon him; and a happier marriage, as proved by an experience of four and twenty years, has seldom been celebrated.

Soon after their marriage, the brother of Mrs. Elphinston, on a voyage to India, wrote a letter to his sister, which was to have been sent by a vessel met at sea, but he finished it too late, the vessel being under weigh; upon this, he consigned the letter to an empty bottle, which he corked, and threw overboard. It was picked up nine months after the date of it by some fishermen, on the coast of Normandy, near Bayeux. This circumstance, apparently trivial, proved of great importance in the life of Mr. Elphinston, as it was the cause of a friendship with M. De Delleville, the judge of the Admiralty at Bayeux, from which he received much gratification. Besides this, it appears to have afforded the celebrated St. Pierre some arguments in favour of his visionary system respecting the tides.

In the year 1787, Mr. Elphinston once more visited Scotland, where he was again received with affection and respect; and after a short stay returned to England, and fixed his residence at Islington, where he continued for some years, cultivating friendship by social intercourse and epistolary correspondence; and where, having preserved a large collection of letters, during the space of forty years, he amused himself in his leisure, with arranging and publishing a selection of them.

In the spring of 1792, drawn by friendship, he removed from Islington to Elstree, in Hertfordshire, where his time was devoted to the same rational enjoyments, friendship, conversation, and letters;



ters; where old age gradually and not uneasily, advanced upon him; and where, reposing on the affection, and supported by the increasing assiduity, of an amiable and exemplary wife, he lingered cheerfully on the verge of eternity, prepared, if ever man was, to obey, with equal cheerfulness, the summons to pass it.

About three years ago, the convenience of being near town, induced him to take a house at Hammersmith, where he continued till his death, which took place on the 8th of October, 1809, in the 88th year of his age. Though he may be said to have possessed uninterrupted health, yet a few weeks previous to his dissolution, one of his legs swelled, and put on an appearance that excited apprehension; but this was totally removed, and he continued well and happy during his remaining days, on the very last of which no unusual symptoms were observed to create alarm. He went to bed rather earlier than usual; but woke in the night, and endeavouring to sit up found himself too feeble, on which Mrs. Elphinston called in her sister, and shortly after, he breathed his last, without a struggle or a pang. He was buried at Kensington. The same unwearied and never-failing attention which Mrs. Elphinston had bestowed upon him for nearly a quarter of a century, continued after life. He had many years ago rather hinted, than expressed, a wish to her, that his remains might be deposited there; the recollection was followed by a ready compliance, and he was attended thither by a number of friends, who loved and revered him.

Mr. Elphinston's works were numerous: a critical investigation of them would lead to great length; most of them possess sterling merit, which, however, has been veiled by the orthographical clothing he perseveringly gave to all he wrote. He was a great scholar, and an excellent critic. As a poet, his versification was sometimes flowing and smooth; at others, unharmonious, and sacrificed not only to sense, but too often to rhyme, in which he allowed no licence. As a prose writer, he had early habituated his pen to an inverted arrangement, which he carried into almost every subject he touched upon; but he was seldom obscure, and at times wrote with a simplicity, which showed that he had the choice of style, as is apparent in the extracts inserted above, as well as throughout his correspondence, which is, unfortunately,

published in his own analogical orthography.

But, after all, it is as a man and a Christian that he excelled; as a son, a brother, a husband, a father to many, though he never had children of his own; as a friend, an enlightened patriot, and a loyal subject. His "manners were simple, his rectitude undeviating." In religion he embraced the state establishment to its full extent: his piety, though exemplary, was devoid of show; the sincerity of it was self-evident: but, though unobtrusive, it became impatient on the least attempt at profaneness; and an oath he could not endure. On such occasions, he never failed boldly to correct the vice, whencesoever it proceeded.

Mr. Elphinston was middle-sized, and slender in his person; he had a peculiar countenance, which, perhaps, would have been considered an ordinary one, but for the spirit and intellectual emanation which it possessed. He had singularities, some of which were undoubtedly foibles. He never complied with fashion in the alteration of his clothes. In a letter to a friend, in 1782, he says—"Time has no more changed my heart than my dress:" and he might have said it again on the 8th of October, 1809. The colour of his *suit* of clothes was invariably, except when in mourning, what is called a drab; his coat was made in the fashion that reigned when he returned from France in the beginning of the last century, with flaps and buttons to the pockets and sleeves, and without a cape; he always wore a powdered bag-wig with a high toupee, and walked with a cocked hat, and an amber-headed cane; his shoe-buckles had seldom been changed, and were always of the same size; and he never wore boots. It must be observed, however, that he lately, more than once, offered to make any change Mrs. Elphinston might deem proper; but in her eyes his virtues and worth had so sanctified his appearance, that she would have thought the alteration a sacrilege. Mr. Elphinston's principal foibles originated, some in virtue itself, and others in the system he had early laid down for preserving the purity of the English tongue. As an instance of the former, when any ladies were in company, whose sleeves were at a distance from their elbows, or whose bosoms were at all exposed, he would fidget from place to place, look askance with a slight convulsion of his left eye, and never rest



till he approached some of them, and, pointing to their arms, say, "Oh, yes, indeed! it is very pretty, but it betrays more fashion than modesty;" or some similar phrase: after which he became good humoured. In respect to the foible from the other source, it consisted in taking the liberty of correcting others in the mispronunciation of their words; but, far from meaning to hurt or offend, it was evident that his intention was to oblige; and, if it was not always received with deference, it ought at least, always to have been attributed to the simplicity of his character, never to impoliteness, still less to churlishness.

How were these foibles obliterated by the genuine kindness of his heart, and the benevolence of his soul! It were endless to relate the instances of them: one shall suffice, and conclude this tribute to his memory, which might easily be swelled to double its bulk, by detailing his virtues, sentiments, and opinions.

He had a friend, who lost a virtuous, amiable, and most beloved daughter. The grief that such a loss inflicts is not to be soothed by the condoling of language. The wretched man fled from the spot where his happiness had received the blow; he fled also from society. Mr. Elphinston, who understood nature, assured him, that under his roof he should find a room, where he might grieve undisturbed. This real friendship was accepted. In his house he remained for weeks, left entirely to the impulses of his own feelings. After awhile, the conversation, that was not forced, was courted, and a degree of relief insinuated, which could never have been bestowed by active condolence. My child has opened her arms to receive him: she has paid her father's debt in heaven, which he could never have acquitted on earth!

R. C. DALLAS.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE  
CAPTAIN JOHN EVANS,  
OF THE 24TH REGIMENT OF FOOT,

THE subject of this narrative was born about the year 1777, at, or near, Bandon, in the county of Cork; in which neighbourhood his father possessed a living of considerable value. John Evans, a younger son, was destined for one of the learned professions, and accordingly received an excellent education at Dublin College, where he imbibed a taste for classical literature, which he happily continued to cultivate through life; he did not, however, remain long

enough to take a degree; but, influenced by the charms of a red coat, the fickleness of youth, or, perhaps, more probably, by the circumstance of having a near relation (the late Lord Clarina) high in the army, he quitted the academic shades for the more busy scenes of a military career, and became an ensign in the 24th regiment early in the year 1796. This regiment he joined at Montreal, in Canada, during the same summer, and soon acquired considerable estimation amongst the officers of the corps, as well as the inhabitants of the place. In 1797, he obtained his lieutenancy, and accompanied the regiment to Quebec; where he was soon, though unwillingly, involved in an affair, which, in some measure, cast a gloom over his future existence. This was a quarrel (if such it could be called) with a Lieutenant Ogelby, of the 26th regiment; the particulars of which, it may not be useless to relate, as they exhibit, in a strong point of view, the folly of pertinacity, and the danger of altercation, even though the subject of dispute be uninteresting and insignificant.

At this period, the barracks at Quebec being more than full, Lieut. Ogelby was accommodated with a room (as a guest) in a block-house occupied by Lieut. Evans. One night, after Mr. Evans had retired to rest, Mr. Ogelby came in, and a conversation ensued, which turned upon the good things which the messes of the 24th and 26th regiments respectively produced; this proceeded with the most perfect good humour till they came to the article of spruce beer, which Mr. E. said he did not think could possibly be better at the latter than at the former table: the other instantly, and with unaccountable warmth, insisted that it was. Evans, expressing surprise at such unnecessary heat, Mr. Ogelby repeated the assertion with unhandsome violence; when Lieut. Evans said, "If you talk in that way, you must mean to insinuate that I lie!" to which the other replied, "I do, and you are a damned lying rascal!" On this, Lieutenant Evans desired a friend, who was present, to shut the door, and the conversation closed. In the morning, Mr. Evans desired the same mutual acquaintance to expostulate with Mr. Ogelby upon the impropriety of the language he had used, and to point out to him, that, as no fourth person was acquainted with the affair, a quiet apology might be made, and the offence forgotten; instead, however, of acceding to this moderate and proper proposal, Mr. Ogelby



by repeated his insulting language, and declared, "*That, if Mr. Evans did not notice it as a gentleman ought to do, he would spit in his face to make him do so!!!*" To another officer also employed by Mr. Evans to negotiate an accommodation, he not only used the same language, but, showing some pistols and flints, expressed his confidence of neither missing his fire nor aim. Thus repeatedly insulted and provoked, a duel was no longer to be avoided: they met; and after an exchange of shots, an accommodation was again proposed on the part of Mr. Evans, and indignantly rejected by the other; another case of pistols was fired, the same accommodation again proposed, and again rejected; this was no longer to be borne—Mr. Evans took aim, and his opponent perished. The Court of King's Bench was about to sit, and in three or four days Lieutenant Evans surrendered to, and was instantly tried by, the laws of his country; when, after a most impartial investigation and able charge from Lord Chief Justice Osgood, the jury, without hesitation, gave a verdict of acquittal.\*

This unfortunate affair, however unavoidable, cast, as I have before said, an occasional gloom over the future days of Lieutenant Evans, for, never was a duel named, but his countenance fell, and his spirits instantaneously fled.

Mr. Evans afterwards accompanied his regiment to Halifax, in Nova Scotia; and, in 1799, returning from that place to England, was taken prisoner by a French privateer. After being plundered and kept on board for many weeks (though not otherwise ill-treated) he was landed on the Spanish coast, and in the neighbourhood of Corunna, from whence he proceeded on foot to Oporto, where he was fortunate enough to meet with Captain Donolly, then of the *Narcissus* frigate; that officer took him, and others similarly situated, on board, treated them like brothers, and, in the month of May, 1800, landed them safe upon English ground. At the time Lieutenant Evans arrived, the regiment was about to embark for Egypt; being, however, unequipped, and having private affairs of

importance to arrange, he did not accompany it upon that expedition, but rejoined it at Liverpool in the following year. Towards the close of 1804, he obtained letters of service to raise men for a company in the 23d regiment; but early in 1805, having little prospect of success, and the 24th regiment being again embarked, he rejoined that corps, and served in it at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope; when, being senior lieutenant, he succeeded to a company, vacant by the death of the ever-to-be-lamented Captain Foster, who was killed at the taking of that colony. This promotion brought him to England in the following year, in order to join the second battalion of the regiment. With this battalion he proceeded to Guernsey, and from thence, in April of the present year, to Lisbon; he advanced with it into Spain, and was mortally wounded in the neck, whilst exhibiting every proof of gallantry and skill at the recent battle of Talavera; he almost instantly lost all sensation in his arms and legs, and in this helpless state the first assistance he received was from a private soldier, named Weaving, of the light infantry company, 3d foot guards: this man had conveyed him to a place of security, given him water to drink, and administered every comfort which his limited means enabled him to procure.

Towards this man Captain Evans repeatedly expressed the warmest gratitude, and desired the writer of this article to prove it by more than words; some pecuniary reward has accordingly been given: his captain has been furnished with a written testimony of his conduct; and his name is now published to the world by a grateful friend. That friend had not time to see the deceased till many hours after he was wounded, when he found him lying in the place to which the friendly guardsman had conveyed him. When addressed, he said to me, "This is just the way your poor friend Foster\* died."—I endeavoured to bid him hope; but he shook his head, seemed aware of his approaching dissolution, and emphatically pronounced the resigned, but glorious words, "The will of God be done:" these words he frequently repeated during the two days that he lived.

\* Lest I should be suspected of partiality in the foregoing narrative, I think it right to add, that the Minutes of the Trial, taken verbatim, are in my possession; and, that Mr. Osgood, the Judge, Captain Ware, of the 90th regiment, and Captain Sinclair, of the royal artillery, the principal witnesses, are still in existence.

\* It is somewhat singular, that the ball which slew him, struck in precisely the same vital part as that which occasioned his promotion, by destroying his predecessor, Captain Foster.



gered in the hospital at Talavera, and then expired, with, I trust, "a sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection."

The deceased was a man of strong passions, but of a sound judgment, an enlightened mind, and a most excellent heart. He was a general favourite with both sexes, and with all ranks. To the fair, his society was always acceptable; by the men it was eagerly sought. Many in perplexity have benefited by his advice; many in difficulty by his purse. From the soldiers he exacted discipline and subordination; but to their wants he was scrupulously attentive, and to their

failings humanely considerate. In his person he was greatly indebted to nature, being in height about five feet nine, remarkably well made, capable of enduring excessive fatigue, and extremely active.

Such was Captain Evans; and the early death of such a man may surely be looked upon as a national loss. By a very extensive acquaintance, both military and civil, he will be long regretted. I need not, and cannot say, what is and will be felt by his more immediate associates and friends.

T. C.

---

### SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

---

*It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of scarce and curious Books.*

"A Voyage to England, containing many things relating to the state of Learning, Religion, and other Curiosities of that Kingdom. By Monsieur Sorbier. As also, Observations on the same Voyage, by Dr. Thomas Sprat, Fellow of the Royal Society, and now Lord Bishop of Rochester. With a Letter of Monsieur Sorbier's, concerning the War between England and Holland, in 1652. To all which is prefixed his Life, written by M. Graverol. Done into English, from the French Original." Lond. 1709. 8vo.

SAMUEL Sorbier, it appears, from the Life prefixed to the work, was born of Protestant parents, and an honest family, in the town of St. Ambroix, September 17th, 1615. In 1639, he went to Paris to study physic; and, in 1642, travelled into Holland.

"Sorbier, during his stay in Holland, helped to translate Cambden's Britannia, which was to be put into one of the tomes of the great Atlas, and which one Salabert, a priest, who had begun it, was not able to go through with, because of his being obliged to return into France. It was not long after, that he also translated Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia' into French, at the request of the Rhinegrave, who was then Governour of Sluice; and could not otherwise read it in that language, save in an old translation, of above an hundred years stand-

ing, by Bartholomew Aneau, author of 'Alector,' who made so much noise in the world in his time, and by the Lord of Branville, in a Gaulish stile, which the Rhinegrave could hardly understand."

In 1645, Sorbier returned to France; but again visiting Holland the next year, he married at the Hague; and afterwards went to Leyden to practice. Here he printed a sceptical "Discourse, on the Passage of the Chyle; and the Motion of the Heart," a translation of; Hobbes's Politicks; and, to oblige his father-in-law, who had some interest in the East-India Company, a Merchant's Letter from Brasil, to another of his Friends at Amsterdam.

The inclination he had to rove from one province to another, brought him back again into France. In 1650, he became principal of the College of Orange; where, in compliance with the wishes of the governor of the city, he printed a "Discourse on the true Cause of the Troubles in England, with a Letter from a French Gentleman to one of his Friends at Amsterdam, concerning Cromwell's Designs."

About the end of 1653, he went to Vaison, and turned papist, publishing at Paris, the next year, in pursuance to the custom of the times, a Discourse concerning his Conversion.

At Rome, he became known to Pope Alexander VII. by a strong invective against



against the protestants, having previously taking the clerical habit.

Of his Journey into England, in Company with a few Friends, more will be said presently. His works of minor interest were numerous, and more various in their subjects than might be at first supposed.

He died, April 9th, 1670, leaving several manuscripts ready for the press behind him. *Sorberiana*, a Medley of Jests, Historical Facts and Remarks, (in imitation of several pieces which had before appeared under the names of Scaliger, Cardinal Perron, and Thuanus,) were published by his son after his death.

The Journey to England, is given in the form of a letter. M. Sorbriere, having left Paris, "in the company of some very good humoured gentlemen of the Polish nation, who spoke Latin very well, and explained themselves indifferently well in French," arrived at Calais, just in time to accompany Madame de Fienne, in her passage to Dover; for whom the Duke of York, afterwards (James II.) had sent a vessel. Having reached Gravesend, by the way of Canterbury, and Rochester, he took the boat, (he says,) and the opportunity of the tide, for the greater expedition to go to London.

"The houses in London, (says M. Sorbriere, p. 13,) are not so high as those in Paris, nor so full of people, being not so commodious for letting lodgings: there is scarce above one family in a house, unless it be about the New Exchange, and the Court, where there are a great many lodgers, and rooms furnished, and lett at reasonable rates, and a crown a week will serve very well. I had one at that price, one pair of stairs, near Salisbury-house, for I was very desirous to be frequently with Mr. Hobbs, who lived with the Earl of Devonshire, his patron, of whose admirable qualifications I have many things to say to you."

At page 35, we have a long and interesting account of the early meetings of the Royal Society, after it had been established under the protection of King Charles II. at Gresham College.

Speaking of a model of a floor, made by Dr. Wallis, the celebrated mathematician, he observes to his friend, "I will shew you a cut of it, and you cannot but admire the invention: and indeed I made Mr. Hobbs himself even admire it, though he is at no good terms with Dr. Wallis, and has no reason to love him. For I must tell you, by the by, that the Doctor has not used him well; seeing

after he had, pursuant to the way of learned men, who make themselves ridiculous to courtiers, by their controversies and malignity, endeavoured to refute Mr. Hobbs's Mathematicks, he fell upon his scheme of politicks, and pushed the matter so far, as to make him a bad subject; which very much provoked the good old man, who, in the beginning of the civil war, had suffered for the Royal cause, and never wrote any thing, either upon that occasion, or concerning any public affairs, but what might bear a favourable interpretation. And indeed, the king was so far from laying any stress upon Dr. Wallis's arguments, that to solace the old gentleman, he gave him a yearly pension of a hundred jacobus's. His Majesty shewed me a copper cut of his picture, in his closet of natural, and mechanical curiosities; and asked me, If I knew the face? and what opinion I had of him? I told him what I thought best and most proper; and it is agreed on all hands, that if Mr. Hobbs were not so very dogmatical, he would be very useful and necessary to the Royal Society; for there are few people that can see farther into things than he, or have applied themselves so long to the study of Natural Philosophy: he is upon the matter, the very remains of Bacon, to whom he was amanuensis in his youth; and by what I could hear of him, or observe by his stile, he hath retained very much of him; he has studied his manner of turning things, and readily runs his discourse into allegory; but he has naturally much of his good humour, and agreeable mien.

"I know not how it comes to pass, the clergy are afraid of him, and so are the Oxford mathematicians, and their adherents; wherefore his Majesty was pleased to make a very good comparison, when he told me he was like a bear, whom they baited with dogs to try him, He has in his grounds of politics, undoubtedly, very much obliged crowned heads; and if he had fallen upon points of religion, or contented himself to write against the presbyterians, and the pretended bishops of his country, I should have no room to find any fault with him. But his philosophy having had its birth and education in Heresie, he is a stranger to just principles, in this respect and has not as right an idea, as he ought to have of the Hierarchy. He has no knowledge of the catholick church, but what he had learnt from protestant books of controversie, which entertained



entertained him with a horrible representation of it: and though he travelled to Rome in his younger years, he had first read the mystery of Iniquity in France: *Let us, if possible, pardon the misfortune of his birth, and bad education*, upon the account of his excellent accomplishments otherways, and let us pray God, to be merciful to him; for if the reasons given in his *Leviathan*, against the Academicians, and Ecclesiasticks, could but extirpate those of his own sect, and gnaw off the gangreen of the church, they might serve for a sovereign remedy, to a civil society, in the northern parts of the Christian world. But let us return to his adversary: the Doctor has less in him of the gallant man, than Mr. Hobbs; and if you should see him with his University cap on his head, as if he had a portfeuille on, covered with black cloth, and sowed to his calot, you would be as much inclined to laugh at this diverting sight, as you would be ready to entertain the excellency and civility of my friend, with esteem and affection. What I have said concerning Dr. Wallis, is not intended in the least to derogate from the praises due to one of the greatest mathematicians in the world; and who being yet no more than forty years of age, may advance his studies much farther, and become polite, if purified by the air of the court at London. For I must tell you, Sir, that that of the University stands in need of it; and that those who are not purified otherways, have naturally strong breaths that are noxious in conversation. This I plainly discerned, by having an opportunity to compare this subtle and learned Professor, with Mr. Lockety, the Oxford librarian, who had learnt at court, and in France, to put on an obliging air, and courteous behaviour. He had the goodness, not only to conduct me to the library, but all the colleges, and to introduce me to all the professors I visited."

In other paragraphs, we have the author's reflections on the court, and nobility of England; on the difference between the Earl of Bristol, and Lord Chancellor Clarendon; on the origin of the power of the House of Commons; on the nature of the people; the Restoration; and Cromwell's government. But on every one of these subjects, we find his views narrow, his reasonings partial, and his mind altogether hostile to England.

The Earl of Devonshire's civilities at Hatfield, however, appear to have ex-

torted from M. Sorbriere, an extraordinary portion of praise. He represents the very fishes in the ponds to have leaped out of the water in the air, to behold, and to delight themselves, with the beauties of the place.

He returns from it to the metropolis; as he says, to view two or three things over again, which he thought he had not so well considered before; but, in fact, only to pass a censure on the English stage.

The play-house, he tells us, is diverting and commodious: "the best places are in the pit, where men and women promiscuously sit; every body with their company; the stage is very handsome, being covered with green-cloth, and the scenes often change, and you are regaled with new perspectives. The musick with which you are entertained, diverts your time till the play begins, and people chuse to go in betimes to hear it. The actors and actresses perform their parts to admiration, as I have been informed; and so far as I myself could judge of them, by their gestures and speech. But the players here, would be of little esteem in France; *so far short the English come of the French in this way*. The poets laugh at the uniformity of the place, and the rules of times. Their plays contain the actions of five and twenty years; and after that, in the first act, they represent the marriage of a prince; they bring in his son fighting in the second, and having travelled over many countries. But above all things, they set up for characterizing the passions, virtues, and vices of mankind, admirably well; and indeed do not fall much short in the performance. In representing a miser, they make him guilty of all the basest actions that have been practised in several ages upon occasions, and in different professions. They do not matter, though it be a hodge-podge, for they say, they mind only the parts as they come on, one after another, and have no regard to the whole composition."

The English language itself is next attacked. But on a sudden, we find the author at Dover, preparing to re-pass the seas. He finishes his journey at Rheims, where he found leisure to revise his Journal, and send a relation of it to a friend.

After the specimens which have been quoted, it surely need not excite surprise, that Louis XIV. who was then in good understanding with the English court,



court, should banish the author to Nantes; particularly when complaints were urged from another quarter, for the freedom which he took in speaking of the Count of Ulefeld.

Dr. Sprat's Observations, which accompany the Voyage, are addressed in a Letter to Dr. Wren, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford; forming a spirited Defence of his Country, from the unfounded assertions of M. Sorbier; who not only reflects upon the English in general for rudeness, because he received ill language from some boys at Dover; but has left it problematical, whether he believed what, he says, some have had the hardihood to assert, "that the English have skimm'd the vices of other countries, and despise their virtues."

"*The Forme of Cury, a Roll of Ancient English Cookery, compiled about 1390, by the Master-Cooks of King Richard II. presented afterwards to Queen Elizabeth, by Edward Lord Stafford, and now in the Possession of Gustavus Brander, Esq. illustrated with Notes, and a copious Index, or Glossary. A Manuscript of the Editor, of the same Age and Subject, is subjoined By an Antiquary.*"—ingeniosa gula est.—London, 8vo. 1780.

In the "Preface to the curious Antiquarian Reader," Dr. Pegge, the editor of the work, descants largely on the progress of the culinary art, from early times.

"The Aborigines of Britain, (he says,) could have no great expertness in cookery, as they had no oil, and we hear nothing of their butter. They used only sheep and oxen, eating neither hares, though so greatly esteemed at Rome, nor hens, nor geese, from a notion of superstition. Nor did they eat fish. There was little corn in the interior part of the island, but they lived on milk and flesh;\* though it is expressly asserted by Strabo, that they had no cheese.† The later Britons, however, well knew how to make the best use of the cow, since, as appears from the laws of Hoel Dha, A. D. 943, this animal was a creature so essential, so common, and useful in Wales, as to be the standard in rating fines, &c.‡

"Hengist, leader of the Saxons, made

\* Cæsar de B. G. v. §. 10.

† Strabo, lib. iv. 200. Pegge's Essay on Coins of Cunob. p. 95.

‡ Archæologia, iv. p. 61. Godwin, de Præsul. p. 506, seq.

grand entertainments for King Vortigern,\* but no particulars have come down to us; and certainly little exquisite can be expected from a people then so extremely barbarous, as not to be able either to read or write. 'Barbari homines a septentrione, (they are the words of Dr. Lister,) caseo et ferina subcruda victitantes, omnia condimenta adjectiva respuerunt.†

"Some have fancied, that as the Danes imported the custom of hard and deep drinking, so they likewise introduced the practice of gormandizing; and that this word itself is derived from *Gormund*, the name of that Danish king whom Ælfred the Great persuaded to be christened, and called Æthelstane.‡ Now it is certain, that Hardicnut stands on record as an egregious glutton,§ but he is not particularly famous for being a curious Viander; it is true again, that the Danes in general indulged excessively in feasts and entertainments,|| but we have no reason to imagine any elegance of cookery to have flourished amongst them. And though Guthrum, the Danish prince, is in some authors named Gormundus;¶ yet this is not the right etymology of our English word, *Gormandize*, since it is rather the French *Gourmand*, of the British *Gormod*.\*\* So that we have little to say as to the Danes.

"I shall take the later English and the Normans together, on account of the intermixture of the two nations after the conquest, since, as Lord Lyttleton observes, the English accommodated themselves to the Norman manners, except in point of temperance in eating and drinking, and communicated to them their own habits of drunkenness and immoderate feasting.†† Erasmus also remarks, that the English, in his time, were attached to *plentiful and splendid tables*; and the same is observed by Harrison.‡‡ As to the Normans, both William I. and Rufus, made grand enter-

\* Malmsh. p. 9. Gales. Mon. VI. 12.

† Lister, ad Apic. p. xi. where, see more to the same purpose

‡ Spelm. Life of Ælfred, p. 66; Drake, Ebor. Append. p. civ.

§ Speed's History.

|| Mons. Mallet. cap. 12.

¶ Wilkins, Concil. I. p. 204. Drake, Ebor. p. 316. Append. p. civ. cv.

\*\* Menage, Orig. v. Gourmand.

†† Lord Lyttleton, Hist. of H. II. vol. iii. p. 49.

‡‡ Harrison, Descript. of Britain, p. 165, 166.



tainments;\* the former was remarkable for an immense paunch, and withal was so exact, so nice and curious in his repasts,† that when his prime favourite, William Fitz-Osborne, who, as steward of the household, had the charge of the cury, served him with the flesh of a crane, scarcely half-roasted; he was so highly exasperated, that he lifted up his fist, and would have stricken him, had not Endo appointed *Dapifer*, immediately after warded off the blow.‡

“*Dapifer*, by which is usually understood steward of the King’s household,|| was a high officer amongst the Normans; and *Larderarius* was another; clergymen, then often occupying this post, and sometimes made bishops from it.§ He was under the *Dapifer*, as was likewise the *Cocus Dominiæ Coquinæ*, concerning whom, his assistants and allowances, the *Liber Niger*, may be consulted.|| It appears further from Fleta, that the chief cooks were often providers, as well as dressers, of victuals.\*\* But *Magister Coquinæ*, who was an esquire by office, seems to have had the care of purveyance, A. D. 1340,†† and to have nearly corresponded with our *clerk of the kitchen*, having authority over the cooks.‡‡ However, the *Magnus Coquus*, *Coquorum Præpositus*, *Coquus Regius*, and *Grans Queux*, were officers of considerable dignity in the palaces of princes; and the officers under them, according to Du Fresne,

were in the French court, A. D. 1385, much about the time that our roll was made, ‘*Queux, Aiders, Asteurs, Paiges, Souffleurs, Enfants, Saussiers de Commun, Saussiers devers le Roy, Somniers, Poulliers, Huissiers.*’\*

“In regard to religious houses, the Cooks of the greater foundations were officers of consequence, though under the Cellarer;‡ and if he were not a monk, he, nevertheless, was to enjoy the portion of a monk.† But it appears from Somner, that at Christ Church, Canterbury, the *Lardyrer* was the first or chief cook;|| and this officer, as we have seen, was often an ecclesiastic. However the great houses had cooks of different ranks;§ and manors and churches¶ were often given *ad cibum* and *ad victum monachorum*. A fishing at Lambeth was allotted to that purpose.\*\* But whether the cooks were monks or not, the *Magistri Coquinæ*, kitcheners of the monasteries, we may depend upon it, were always monks; and I think they were mostly ecclesiastics elsewhere: thus when Cardinal Otto, the Pope’s legate, was at Oxford, A. 1238, and that memorable fray happened between his retinue and the students, the *Magister Coquorum* was the legate’s brother, and was there killed.†† The reason given in the author, why a person so nearly allied to the Great Man was assigned to the office, is this, ‘*Ne procuraretur aliquid venenorum, quod nimis [i. e. valde] timebat legatus;*’ and it is certain, that poisoning was but too much in vogue in these times,—both amongst the Italians and the good people of this island;‡‡ so that this was a post of signal trust and confidence. And indeed afterwards, a person was employed to *taste* or *take the assaie*, as it was called,|| both of the messes and the water in the ewer,§§ at

\* Stow. p. 102, 128.

† Lord Lyttleton observes that the Normans were delicate in their food, but without excess. Life of Hen. II. vol. iii. p. 47.

‡ Dugd. Bar. I. p. 109. Henry II. served to his son. Lord Lyttleton, iv. p. 298.

|| Godwin de Præsul, p. 695, renders carver by *Dapifer*, but this I cannot approve. See Thoroton, p. 23, 28. Dugd. Bar. I. p. 411, 620, 109, Lib. Nig. p. 342. Kennet, Par. Amt. p. 119. And, to name no more, Spelm. in voce. The *Carver* was an officer inferior to the *Dapifer*, or *Steward*, and even under his control. Vide Lel. Collect. vi. p. 2. And yet I find Sir Walter Manny when young, was carver to Philippa Queen of King Edward III. Barnes Hist. of E. III. The *Steward* had the name of *Dapifer*, I apprehend, from serving up the first dish. v. *supra*.

§ Sim. Dunelm. col. 227. Hoveden, p. 469. Malm. de Pont. p. 286.

¶ Lib. Nig. Scaccarii, p. 347.

\*\* Fleta, II. cap. 75.

†† Du Fresne v. *Magister*.

‡‡ Du Fresne, *ibid*.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 192.

\* Du Fresne, v. *Coquus*. The curious may compare this list with Lib. Nig. p. 347.

† In Somner, Ant. Cant. Append. p. 36, they are under the *Magister Coquinæ*, whose office it was to purvey; and there again the chief cooks are providers; different usages might prevail at different times and places.

‡ Du Fresne v. *Coquus*.

|| Somner Append. p. 36.

§ Somner Ant. Cant. Append. 36.

¶ Somner, p. 41.

\*\* Somner, l. e.

†† M. Paris. p. 4, 69.

‡‡ Dugd. Bar. I. p. 45. Stow, p. 134. M. Paris. p. 377. 517. M. Westm. p. 364.

|| Lel. Collectan. vi. p. 7, seq.

§§ Ibid. p. 9, 15.



great tables; but it may be doubted, whether a particular person was appointed to this service, or it was a branch of the *Sewer's* and cup-bearer's duty, for I observe, the *Sewer* is sometimes called *Prægustator*,\* and the cup-bearer tastes the water elsewhere.† The religious houses, and their presidents, the abbots and priors, had their days of *Gala*, as likewise their halls for strangers, whom, when persons of rank, they often entertained with splendour and magnificence. And as for the secular clergy, archbishops, and bishops, their feasts, of which we have some upon record,‡ were so superb, that they might vie with the regal entertainments, or the pontifical suppers of ancient Rome, (which became even proverbial,§) and certainly could not be dressed, and set out, without a large number of cooks.|| In short, the satirists of the times before, and about the time of the Reformation, are continually inveighing against the high-living of the bishops and clergy; indeed luxury was then carried to such an extravagant pitch amongst them, that archbishop Cranmer, A. 1541, found it necessary to bring the secular clergy under some reasonable regulation, in regard to the furnishing of their tables, not excepting even his own."¶

After this historical deduction of the *Ars Coquinaria*, Dr. Pegge furnishes the reader with a minute account of the manuscript itself. This vellum roll, he says, contains 196 *formulae*, or recipes, and belonged once to the Earl of Oxford. Mr. West bought it at the Earl's sale,

\* Compare Leland, p. 3, with Godwin de Præsul. p. 695, and so Junius in Etymol. v. *Sewer*.

† Leland, p. 8, 9. There are now *two yeomen of the mouth* in the king's household.

‡ That of George Neville, archbishop of York, 6 Edw. iv. and that of William Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. 1504. These were both of them inthronization-feasts. Leland, Collectan. vi. p. 2, and 16 of Appendix. They were wont *minnere sanguinem* after these superb entertainments, p. 32.

§ Sixty-two were employed by archbishop Neville; and the hire of cooks at archbishop Warham's feast, came to 23l. 6s. 8d.

|| Hor. II. Od. xiv. 28. where see Mons. Dacier.

¶ Strype's Life of Cranmer, p. 451, or Lel. Coll. ut supra, p. 38. Sumptuary laws in regard to eating were not unknown in ancient Rome. Erasm. Colloq. p. 81; ed Schrev. nor here formerly, see Lel. Coll. vi. p. 36, for 5 Ed. II.

and Mr. Brander at Mr. West's. It is presumed to be one of the most ancient remains of the kind now in being, rising as high as the reign of King Richard II. and has an additional value stamped upon it, by having been presented to Queen Elizabeth, in the 28th year of her reign, by Lord Stafford's heir.

The general observations which Dr. Pegge makes upon it are these: That many articles were in vogue in the fourteenth century, which are now in a manner obsolete, as cranes, curlews, herons, seals, porpoises, &c. and on the contrary, that we feed on sundry fowls which are not named, either in the Roll, or the Editor's manuscripts, as quails, rails, teal, woodcocks, snipes, &c. Our cooks, he observes, had great regard to the eye, as well as the taste, in their compositions; *flourishing* and *stewing* are not only common, but even leaves of trees gilded, or silvered, are used for ornamenting messes. As to colours, which perhaps would chiefly take place in subtleties, blood boiled and fried, was used for dying black; saffron for yellow, and sanders for red. Alkenet is also used for colouring, and mulberries; amydon makes white, and turnesole *pownas* there, but what this colour is, the editor professes not to know, unless it be intended for another kind of yellow, and he should read *jownas*, for *jaulnas*, orange tawney.

The messes both in the Roll, and in Dr. Pegge's manuscript, are chiefly soups, pot-tages, ragouts, hashes, and the like hotch-potches, entire joints of meat being never served; and animals, whether fish or fowl, seldom brought to table whole, but hacked and hewed, and cut in pieces or gobbets; the mortar also was in great request, some messes being actually denominated from it, as *Mortrews*, or *Mortereleys*, as in the Editor's manuscript. Now in this state of things, the general mode of eating, he observes, must either have been with the spoon or the fingers; and this perhaps may have been the reason that spoons became an usual present from gossips to their god-children, at christenings, and that the bason and ewer, for washing before and after dinner, was introduced. Table, or case-knives, would be of little use at this time, and the art of carving so perfectly useless as to be almost unknown.

Forks, it should appear, were not introduced till the time of James I. In short, it is plain, that in the days of Richard the Second, our ancestors lived much after the French fashion. The more bulky and magnificent



magnificent dishes, says Dr. Pegge, (even the *Roast Beef of Old England*,) must have been the product of later reigns; perhaps of Queen Elizabeth's time.

In several subsequent pages, Dr. Pegge travels through the most material and most used ingredients of the different recipes; incidentally illustrating the introduction of many articles of luxury.

The abbreviations used in the manuscript, are expressed in the text of the printed copy, by the types which were projected for Domesday Book.

Throughout the work a great variety of passages are explained by Dr. Pegge, in the margin, after the manner exhibited in the latter of the two following recipes. And at the end of all is a copious glossary.

The two recipes here given, are perhaps sufficient to explain the general style of cookery intended through the Roll.

*Connyng, in Grauey.*

"Take connyngs, smyte hem to pecys, perboile hem and drawe hem with a gode broth with almands blanchèd and brayed, do this inne sug' and powder gynger, and boyle it and the flessch th'with, flour it with sugar and with powder gynger, and serve forth."

*Gele\* of Fyshe.*

"Take tenchs, pykes, eelys, turbut, and plays,† kerve hem to pecys, scalde hem and waische hem clene, drye hem with a cloth, do hem in a pane do therto half vnegar and halfe wyne and seeth it wel, and take the fyssh and pike it clene, cole the broth thurgh a cloth into an erthen panne, do th'to powder of peper and safron ynowh, lat it seeth and skym it wel whan it is ysode, do† the greece clene, cowche fyssh on chargeors and cole the sewe thorow a cloth onoward and serve it forth."

\* Gele, Jelly.

† Plaise.

‡ Dof, i. e. do of.

## *Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.*

CICERONI.

THOSE who have travelled through Italy, well know the meaning of the word *Cicerone*; but many persons who have not visited that ancient seat of letters and the fine arts, may not, perhaps, have a precise idea of it, the Continent, and particularly Rome, where this appellation probably originated, being hermetically sealed against the visits of an Englishman.

In the principal cities of Italy there are persons, who, as soon as a foreigner arrives, offer themselves to conduct him to see what is most curious, and explain it to him; and, on account of their speeches on the curiosities, &c. the name of the great Latin orator was given them in jest.

The greater part of these *Cicerone* are poor ecclesiastics, who often, to conceal their ignorance, give imaginary answers, and are never at a loss for something to say. Lately, however, some well-informed artists have taken this office upon themselves; and we have been informed, by a person worthy of credit, that it is now become much the fashion in Italy to employ such intelligent persons, who, by directing the eye, and enlightening the mind, of a young traveller, are more likely to contribute to form his taste, especially in painting, than if he be conducted about by an ignorant Abbé, a

*Valet de Place*, or by a Gondolier; in which case the blind lead the blind.

FEUDAL CLAIMS.

The following is a specimen of as curious a claim as has been set up since the days of Æolus, of doubtful fame. It has the advantage of being a faithful record from the annals of history:

In the end of the fourteenth century, the celebrated, but long since destroyed, monastery of Augustinians, at Winshieur, in the province of Overysse, were desirous of erecting a windmill, not far from Zwolle; but a neighbouring lord was desirous to prevent them, by declaring that the wind in that district belonged to him. The monks, unwilling to give up the point, had recourse to the Bishop of Utrecht, under whose jurisdiction the province had continued since the tenth century. The bishop, highly incensed against the pretender, who wished to usurp his authority, affirmed that the wind of the whole province belonged to him, and gave the province express permission to erect a windmill wherever they thought proper.

CONSERVATORIO OF S. ONUFRIO, AT NAPLES.

Burney, in his Musical Tour, gives the following ridiculous account of a school for instruction in music, of all instruments in one spot.

It being holiday-time, many were absent,



sent, who usually studied and practised in this room. The jumbling them altogether may be convenient for the house, and may teach boys to attend to their own parts with firmness, whatever else may be going forward at the same time; it may likewise give them force, by obliging them to play loud, in order to hear themselves; but in the midst of such jargon, and continual dissonance, it is wholly impossible to give any kind of polish or finishing to their performance; thence the slovenly coarseness so remarkable in their public exhibitions, and the total want of taste, neatness, and expression, in all these young musicians, till they have acquired them elsewhere. The beds, which are in the same room, serve for seats to the harpsichords, and other instruments; but of thirty or forty boys, who were practising, I could discover but two who were playing the same piece: some of those who were practising upon the violin, seem to have had a great deal of hand. The violoncellos practising in another room; and the flutes, hautboys, and other wind instruments, in a third, except the trumpets and the horns, which are obliged to fag, either on the stairs, or on the top of the house.

There are in this college sixteen young *castrati*, and these lie up stairs by themselves, in warmer apartments than the other boys, for fear of colds, which might not only render their delicate voices unfit for exercise at present, but hazard the entire loss of them for ever.

## ARABS.

One of these wandering Arabs, (says Neibuhr,) having obtained for his share a bag of pearls, thought them rice, which he had heard to be good food, and gave them to his wife to boil, who, when she found that boiling softened them, threw them away as useless.—P. 163, v. iii.

## TURKISH SCIENCE.

A Turkish merchant observing me direct my instrument towards the city, had the curiosity to look into the glass, and was surprised to see a tower turned upside down. He immediately spread a report that I was come to overturn the city (Alexandria). It was mentioned to the governor; and my Janissary would no longer walk with me, when I proposed carrying my instruments with me. Near a village of the Delta, an honest peasant paid great attention to my operations, as I was taking different angles.

To show him something curious, I made him look through the same glass. He was greatly alarmed to see the village to which he belonged, turned upside down. My servant told him, that government were offended with that village, and had sent me to destroy it. He instantly intreated me to wait but a few moments, that he might have time to save his wife, and his cow. He then ran in great haste towards his house, and I went again on board my boat.—Neibuhr.

## TURKISH OPINIONS OF MUSICAL SCIENCE.

We played some solemn tunes, which are more to the taste of the orientals, than our gayer music. He seemed to be pleased, and offered each of us an half-a-crown at parting. The Arabs refuse no presents, however small; and he was not a little surprised, when we declined accepting his money; especially, as he could never conceive what inducement any person could have to learn music, if not to gain by it.—Neibuhr.

## GERMAN OBSTINACY.

A nobleman here (whose authority over his vassals was so great, that he may make any one of them at his pleasure a soldier.) wished to introduce some changes in the agricultural arrangements of his estate. Among other things, he directed that the ploughman should go out with his oxen at five, instead of eight o'clock in the morning. The fellow gravely replied, that the order could not be obeyed; for, by the received custom of the country, no *lords* could commence work before eight. As my friend did not quite understand this kind of logic, and was unwilling, that the privileges of his rank should deprive him of the labour of his cattle, he insisted that his injunctions should be attended to. The ploughman was inexorable. He was dismissed; and another appointed in his stead. The second was as obstinate as the first. My friend changed again, and again; and no less than twenty different servants succeeded each other in the same situation, before he found one who would comply with his orders. At last, on condition of receiving double wages, the twenty-first agreed to take out the oxen at the plebeian hour of five; but after doing so for three days, he came to his master, and requested to be relieved from his engagement, or instantly dismissed; "for," added he, "I am made miserable; I cannot endure the life I lead: I am avoided by all my friends in the village; nobody will speak to me, for having violated the customs of



of the country." In short, Count — found it useless to persevere, and was obliged to give up all the plans he had formed for the improvement of his estate. The same gentleman assured me, that even in his own castle in the country, he is the slave of several usages, which it is out of his power to alter. On every private estate there are officers, corresponding with those of the empire; he has therefore his chancellor, his counsellors, his almoner, &c. some of these have a right to dine with the lord; others belong to the second table; others to the third, &c. In short, he is obliged to keep several tables; on each there is a regulated number of dishes, the quality of which is also established, and the alteration of any one would be considered as a violation of positive right.—*Lemaistre.*

## ARABIAN SUPERSTITION.

The latter politely directed us to an Arab, who could sell us a place where we might inter our deceased friend. The bargain which we struck with this man did not take effect; for the place being near the canal for the watering of meadows, the possessors had threatened our Arab with an action at law, if the water should fail on account of the Christian's body.—*Neibuhr.*

## SPANISH NATIONAL VANITY.

There is not a Spaniard who does not think his country the first in the world. The people have a proverb, which says, *Donde esta Madrid calle et mundo*, Where Madrid is, let the world be silent. One of their authors has written a book, which has for its title, *Solo Madrid es corte*, There is no other court than Madrid. A preacher, in a sermon on the temptation of Christ, told his audience, that the devil, according to holy writ, took the Saviour to the top of a high mountain, whence all the kingdoms of the earth were discovered. He showed him (added he) France, England, and Italy; but, happily for the Son of God, Spain was hidden from his sight by the Pyrenees.—*Bourgoanne.*

## SACERDOTAL SINGING BIRDS.

In the first church I entered at Antequera, I heard from every part of it the singing of birds. I endeavoured to discover the habitations they had been able to provide themselves in this holy, and frequented place, when I perceived several cages suspended in the different chapels, in which larks and canary birds sing praises to the Lord.—*Burgoanne.*

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

## A TRUE, AND PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF,

*The deuce of a trick,  
That was play'd by Old Nick,  
On a grave and a learned Professor:  
Who was always precise,  
In exclaiming 'gainst vice;  
And was therefore, no doubt, the aggressor.*

## A RETORT ON COWPER, BY ONE OF GILPIN'S FAMILY.

*Will Cowper was a clergyman,  
A learned wight was he.  
The mathematicks could he scan;  
And cunning chemistry.  
In Oxford, famous town, he dwelt,  
Professor was he there;  
And many a curious lecture dealt  
With credit, from the chair.  
No wonder, for, when but a boy,  
And first his breeches thrust in,  
He threw away each childish toy,  
And snivel'd over Justin.*

Nay more, when he could hardly go,  
So learnedly he'd squall  
His *a, b, c*, that uncle Joe,\*  
Him Solomon did call.

He bore resemblance much, they say,  
To famous Gilpin John;  
Who made such rapid speed one day  
Through wond'ring Edmonton.

But John's adventure cannot cope  
With that of learned Will;  
Nor be compar'd, good folks, I hope,  
In horsemanship their skill.

Once on a day, a milk-white steed  
He mounted, all so grave,  
To preach at \*\*\*\*, where was need  
Some precious souls to save.

He gently pac'd along the stones,  
To leave the bustling town;  
For pavement hard, may break the bones,  
If one, perchance, fall down.

\* The famous Dr. Joseph Cowper, of Hull.  
But

But soon as he had gain'd the road,  
And saw the way was clear;  
He smil'd, and sat erect, which show'd  
He had dismiss'd all fear.

To holy men, it sure is true,  
The devil owes a grudge;  
For now his steed, 'gan fret, and stew,  
And scorn the quiet trudge.

For like a gad-fly, in the air,  
Old Satan, who'd suspect him!  
Stung the poor nag, now here, now there;  
Then popt into his rectum.

On which the much-alarmed steed,  
Bounc'd forwards, with a crack;  
And then set off, with frightful speed;  
The deuce was in the hack.

With body bent, and tugging hand,  
To check his speed he strives;  
In vain he scours along the land;  
"Needs must, the devil drives."

Swift as he flew, he saw each tree  
A prank in optics play;  
And whisk along as fast as he;  
But just the other way.

And now the turnpike's in his van,  
He bilks it with such clatter;  
Amaz'd; exclaims the turnpike man,  
"Preserve us! What's the matter?"

"That is a robber, wife," cries he,  
"For none so fast would fly,  
"Unless in fearful jeopardy,  
"Pursu'd, with hue and cry.

"Thick-head," quoth she, "'tis no such thing,  
"Tis for Moll Jones, our neighbour,  
"He mother Midnight flies to bring,  
"For now she groans in labour."

Meanwhile the hero of our tale,  
Prefers a pious vow;  
For now he spies, with visage pale,  
Before his nose—a cow.

Full 'gainst her rump, with furious bound,  
He ran, despising stop;  
Th' astonish'd cow, spun round, and round,  
As thof she were a top.

Charybdis past; now Scylla's rocks  
Obstruction dire, display;  
In likeness of a monstrous ox,  
Slow limping in his way,

Rouz'd to exert his utmost force,  
Which now began to flag;  
He pulls, by jerks, th' affrighted horse;  
In zig, and then in zag.

In vain he tugs the head-strong steed,  
His course will not resign;  
But still maintains, with spite and speed,  
The rectilinear line.

Heedless of risk, of contact dire,  
He joins the ling'ring beast;  
Head over heels, they reach the mire,  
To Nick, delightful feast.

The learn'd professor first arose,  
And chuckled, when he found,  
Except the mischief to his cloathes,  
That all was safe, and sound.

"Surely," quoth he, "a desp'rate fall!"  
Then bolt upright he stood,  
Like Yorick's famous Slop, in all  
"The majesty of mud."

Th' astounded steed, arose also,  
And shook his plaster'd ears,  
And look'd so sad, and full of woe,  
That Will dismiss'd his fears.

"Ah! ah!" cries he, "your looks demure  
"Denote your spirit's gone;  
"Aye, aye, your tam'd enough, I'm sure,  
"So now, we'll gently on."

The saddle then, again he press'd,  
And now the church he views;  
But Nick, who ne'er was known to rest,  
Again the chace renews.

For all at once, he smartly stung  
The spot, where snug he lay;  
Loud snorts the nag, and Will now clung,  
And clinging, flew away.

Off went his hat, he drops his twig  
In sore, and wild surprise;  
And doubtless, had he worn a wig  
It would have gone likewise.

What terror seiz'd the parish then,  
When first the furious beast  
Came rushing on, within their ken;  
Bestriden by their priest.

"I vow," quoth Hodge, with eager stare,  
"It is no trifling matter  
"Our parson brings, with head all bare,  
"To church in such a clatter."

"If I," cries Dick, "have any skill,  
"He's riding of a race;  
"Or else he comes against his will;  
"So desp'rate is his pace."

Meanwhile, poor Will, with eye askance,  
Beheld them bowing low;  
But pass'd them, with as quick a glance,  
As arrow shot from bow.

"You Dick," cries Tummas, "Dick I say,  
"How comes it that our pastor,  
"Instead of stopping here to pray,  
"Rides faster on, and faster?"

"For sartin sure, he's t'aen a glass,  
"For none, with sober pate,  
"This day the parish church would pass  
"At such unseemly rate."

But lo! when Nicky now perceives  
The church; he 'gan despair,  
At once his snug retreat he leaves,  
And bolts into the air.

Loud was the crack, 'twas hardly less  
Than thunder from on high;  
Or signal gun, of sore distress,  
By found'ring ship let fly.

Thus



Thus off went Nick, with panting sides,  
The steed obeys the hand;  
And now within a circle rides,  
Acknowledging command.

Yet, still momentum did exist,  
And yet exert its sway;  
Till Will gave one convulsive twist,  
And turn'd him t'other way.

And now he gains the sacred door  
In sad, and woeful plight;  
The parish all, both rich and poor,  
Now hail him, with delight.

All run to help him, in his need  
Extend supporting hands;  
And now, upon the funeral mead  
They place him; and he stands  
A most forlorn, and piteous sight,  
His learned head all bare;  
Enough it surely was—Oh quite;  
To make a parson swear.

God bless the King—the Queen also,  
The Commons, great, and small;  
And keep our arch, and deadly foe,  
The devil—from us all.

#### IRISH CASTLES.

IN an age of foul libels and squibs,  
Let us rhyme upon themes of more note;  
Let us trumpet the charms of Miss Nibbs,  
And record how Lord Bottom could doat.

Miss Angelica Nibbs, tall, and slim,  
And Lord Bottom, gigantic, and stout,  
Seem'd, selected by fate in a whim,  
Just to prove how extremes come about.

With a castle in Ireland so fine,  
With a paddock and carriage to boot;  
And with giants and Neales in his line,  
Did Lord Bottom deliver his suit.

'Twould have melted a bosom of rock,  
To hear of his lordship's domain;  
All the rabbits, the bogs, and live stock,  
'Twixt Cavan, and sweet Castleshane.

With the wealth of an heiress, yet weak,  
And as tender and fond as a dove,  
Did Miss Nibbs hear his lordship first speak  
Of the pangs that he suffer'd from love.

Tho' her face bore the high-noon of life,  
Yet it brighten'd with youth, as he spoke;  
In her fancy she dream'd herself wife,  
Oh! the pity she ever awoke.

Such professions, such prospects, and sighs,  
Ne'er beleaguerr'd the heart of a maid;  
And she thought for so splendid a prize  
Fifty thousand might safely be paid.

To be blest with a husband so gay,  
With a title that envy ne'er 'scapes;  
Had Angelica rashly said nay,  
'Twould be punishment slight to lead apes.

With a smile she consented to prove  
All that conjugal sweets can supply;  
But e'en Peers, like Plebeians, can love,  
And e'en Peers, like Plebeians, can lie!

To the church then impatient away  
Flew the lord, and his juvenile fair;  
But alas! they might both curse the day,  
That could hurry their frail bodies there.

Near the altar, so meekly dispos'd,  
Such a tumult was heard at the door;  
That the page hymeneal was clos'd;  
So unhallow'd a din to explore.

But who may describe the surprise,  
Or the bitter invectives repeat;  
When a female with tears in her eyes,  
Call'd vengeance on Bottom's deceit.

Lord Bottom no more! for his wife,  
That from Ireland had follow'd his track,  
Still exclaimed—"Oh thou curse of my  
life;

Captain Bottom, to Cavan come back!"

E.

#### INSCRIPTION.

LEFT IN THE PAVILION ON THE TOP OF  
THE PRECIPICE, IN THE PLEASURE  
GROUNDS OF ——— HAVELOCKE, ESQ.  
AT ENGRESS, KENT, JULY 28, 1800.

WOODLAND wanderers, here delight-

ing,  
*Spirit of the grove*, I dwell;  
Here, with sacred peace, inviting  
Echo from her airy cell.

Here, these shady haunts defending,  
Dryads constant vigils keep;  
And, with zephyrs wavy wending,  
Rock the woods, and murmur sleep.

Here, from storm and tempest ruder,  
Gales of odour fill the air;  
And the throstle, sweet obtruder!  
Soothes the tremblings of despair.

You, perchance, from some proud city,  
Come to catch the laughing health;  
Or, retiring here with pity,  
Spurn the splendid glave of wealth.

Seize the moments now presenting;  
Nature's gifts are ever good;—  
Nature here, with art conventing,  
Weaves the shade and decks the wood.

See the cypress green, aspiring  
On the cliffs romantic marge;  
See the woodbine's gay attiring,  
And the rose beneath enlarge.

See Laburnum's pendent tresses  
Wanton o'er the Rosmarine;—  
See the mandrake wildly dresses  
Many a shrub with liv'lier green.

See the lily paly blooming,  
Laughs beneath the lilac's shade;—  
See the sycamore englooming,  
Flings her arms across the glade.

See old Thames, in bold meandering,  
Urges on his breezy way;—  
List, the lark, in ether wandering,  
Nature charms the live-long day.

I, the *Spirit*, here presiding,  
 Ever guard the good from harm;  
 Here have they a safe abiding:  
 Wander then without alarm!

But to you, ye sons of riot!  
 Roving here to murder peace;  
 Robbers rude of Sylvan quiet,  
 From your harsh intrusion cease.

Hence, in haste, lest fate attend you;  
 Hence, from holy ground depart;  
 Hence, nor near my temple bend you,  
 Till you're purified of heart.

Woodland Wanderers! here delighting,  
*Spirit of the grove*, I dwell;  
 Here, with sacred peace, inviting  
 Echo from her airy cell.

JAMES JENNING,

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

*Report on the Progress of the Sciences from the Epoch of the French Revolution (1789) to the Year 1808, made by a Commission of the Institute of France, by order of the Emperor Napoleon.*

(Concluded from page 406.)

THE astonishing expedition to Egypt, holds the first rank for natural history, as well as for all kinds of knowledge. After it, the voyage to the South Seas, ordered by your Majesty, has been one of the most fruitful, and the museum of natural history is become, under the same auspices, one of the most complete in the world. It is, in some measure, only now, that we begin to form an idea of the wealth of the nation. The works of M. Lacepede, so worthy a complement to the magnificent edifice, commenced by Buffon; those of M. M. Geoffrin, Fabricius, Lamarck, Olivier, Latreille, Bosc, Brongniart, and Shaw, for the history of animals; those of M. M. Lamarck, Desfontaines, Ventenat, Labillardiere, Decandolle, Palissot Beauvois, Willdenow, Wahl, Cavanilles, Smith, Swarts, and a great number of other botanists, for that of plants, augment to nearly a hundred thousand the number of living beings recorded in the grand register of the works of nature.

But the methods now followed in the distribution of these beings, are of still more essential service to the science, than all the additions made to their list. It is only within our period, that sure methods have been discovered of arranging them all, in an order so graduated and subordinate, that the expression of their distinctive characters should also be that of their real relations; and that the method should contain nothing more, than the science itself reduced to its most simple terms. The work which has contributed the most to the general adoption of this method of proceeding, is the *Genera Plantarum* of M. Jussieu,

which appeared in 1789, and which forms, in the sciences of observation, an epoch, perhaps as important as the chemistry of Lavoisier, in the sciences of experiment.

The absolute comparison of vegetables, could alone serve as a guide in their distribution, because the functions of their organs are too imperfectly known; those of animals, on the contrary, have had the advantage of being supported by rational foundations, established in some measure, *a priori*, and it is comparative anatomy, that has furnished them with these foundations.

The general study of this science will be the last character, which we shall assign to the present period; for some years past, naturalists every where devote themselves to it; it is already the support, and the regulator of zoology; general physiology is indebted to it for a great part of its discoveries, or at least, for the complement of its proofs; it throws light even on the history of the globe, by restoring species which the revolutions experienced by our planet seem to have destroyed. Will your Majesty pardon in the man who addresses you, the temerity of having named himself after his masters?

Here is, Sire, all that the time which you are pleased to assign, permits us rapidly to state, respecting the discoveries which open, in the theoretical part of the natural sciences, the age of Napoleon.

The view which we have drawn of it, and which we shall have the honor of laying before you, is not exaggerated; we have been ourselves astonished, while preparing it, at the abundance and fecundity of the works, which have presented themselves to our memory, and to our pen; respectable titles, which the learned men of our days have acquired to the gratitude of posterity.

The spirit which directs them is still more satisfactory than the discoveries themselves,



themselves, from the assurance which it gives of future discoveries. All these hypotheses, all the more or less ingenious suppositions, which were so much in vogue during the first two-thirds of the preceding century, are now rejected by all men of real knowledge, and only procure for their authors a transitory reputation. Experience alone, precise experiments, made with weight, measure, and comparison, of all the substances employed, and of all those obtained, now constitute the only legitimate mode of reasoning and demonstration.

Thus, although the natural sciences are not yet reducible to calculation, they may still be submitted to a mathematical spirit; and by the circumspection with which they advance, they are no longer liable to have the same ground to go over again; all their propositions are established with certainty, and become so many solid foundations for the remaining superstructure. Neither is it by a partiality, which might perhaps be excused, that your Imperial Majesty will find the names of learned Frenchmen, in the first ranks of almost every branch of the natural sciences; the voice of Europe assigns them this rank, as well as we; and even in those parts, where it did not please chance, that our countrymen should make the principal discoveries, the manner in which they have received and followed them, in all their consequences, places them very near the first inventors.

We may, we ought to declare it at this solemn moment, whilst we are their organs with the august chief of the state, that during these twenty years, while unexampled prodigies of devotedness, of valor, and of genius, spread through every country of the universe, the names of the heroes of France; those who cultivate the sciences in this happy country, did not remain unworthy of having also a share in the glory of the nation.

The progress of the practical sciences, so intimately connected with the natural sciences, is included with them in our report; and it is accordingly by an abridged history of medicine, of agriculture, of the arts and trades, that we terminate it. But we had not the means of rendering this history so complete, as that of the theoretic sciences.

Medicine and agriculture are not entirely confined to books; even the first, though generally more learned than the other, differs with each practitioner: all its doctrines, all its processes, would

be nothing without the genius, and the talents, of the individuals.

Agriculture has on its side this peculiar difficulty, that it is interwoven with the political situation, with the system of taxes, the customs, and the temporary state of commercial relations: thus the most certain processes, are often yet very far from affording the public all the advantages which may be derived from them.

The present period has, however, produced in each of these sciences, discoveries the most important and the best attested.

Were the vaccine inoculation the only discovery which the medical art had to produce, it would be sufficient to reflect everlasting honour on our times, in the history of the sciences; as well as to immortalize the name of Jenner, by assigning to him an eminent rank amongst the benefactors of mankind.

The acid fumigations proposed by M. Morveau, by destroying the germs of contagion, still more frequent than those which vaccination attacks, render services as useful perhaps, though less apparent, and justify the honorable recompence which your Imperial Majesty has decreed to their author.

Your Majesty will find in our report, an abstract of the other works of medical men, of the different maladies, of the new treatments which have been introduced, of the new means which the sciences have furnished to the arts; you will also see, in the chapter on agriculture, and in those on botany and zoology, the new species, or varieties of animals, or of useful plants, with the new processes put in practice, for the management of them.

The fear of encroaching on the moments which your Majesty is pleased to grant us, prevents us from referring particularly here to the labours of our respectable Vice-president, M. Tenon, on hospitals; the classic works of M. Corvisart, on the organic diseases of the heart; of M. Hallé, on Hygiene; of M. Sabathier, on operations; of M. Pinel, on insanity, and the distribution of maladies; of M. Portal, on phthisis, rickets, and pathological anatomy; of M. Dessessarts, on the diseases of children; lastly, to the new discipline introduced into military surgery, by men impelled by a courage similar to that of the warriors whom they relieve. From the same motive we omit, though with reluctance, entering into the details of the popular

pular works and instructions, collected by M. M. Parmentier, Huzard, Tessier, Thouin, and Bosc, who have made known to cultivators so many important agricultural discoveries.

The chapter on technology, or the knowledge of the arts and trades, the last of our labours, will present improvements the most numerous, and the most various: from the most simple operations of rural and domestic economy, to the most complicated and delicate manufactures, there is no process which has not experienced the beneficent influence of the sciences.

The warming of apartments, the heating of kitchens, and of work-shops, the lighting of houses, and of streets, are performed with considerable saving; a new mode of bleaching, a variety of processes and compositions, have improved the art of painting cloths; dying in enamel, painting in oil, are indebted to chemistry, for new colours; hides and skins of all sorts are prepared in a third part of the time formerly required; the common earthenwares are infinitely more lasting, and more salubrious; the poorest dwellings are provided with white and solid glasses; the most indifferent soils can improve their wines; the charcoal filters every where assure the salubrity of the waters; all kinds of salts are manufactured, as well in France as in foreign countries; even the mineral waters, so necessary in medicine, have been imitated artificially; lastly, the art of stereotype printing, brings to the poorest cottage the compositions of genius; and it is to the natural sciences, to the general taste which they have inspired, to the light which they have shed, even upon work-shops, that the public is indebted for all these advantages.

If we had to address an ordinary prince, we should have dwelt chiefly on these immediate advantages; governments for the most part fancy that they have a right to encourage the sciences, only in their immediate application to the wants of society; and undoubtedly, the greatest part of the extensive view which we have sketched, may appear to them, as to the vulgar, only as a series of speculations, more curious than useful.

But your Majesty, nursed as it were in the most sublime sciences, is perfectly aware that all these practical operations, the sources of the conveniences of life, are only very simple applications of the general theories; and that no proposition is discovered in the sciences, which may

not be the seed or source of a thousand useful inventions.

We may inform your Majesty, that no physical truth is indifferent to the comforts of society, as no moral truth can be indifferent to the order by which society is regulated; the former are not even foreign to the basis on which the state of the people and the political relations of nations rest.

Feudal anarchy would perhaps still exist, if gunpowder had not changed the art of war; the two worlds would still be separated without the magnet; and no one can foresee what would become of their present relations, if the want of colonial productions were to be supplied by indigenous plants.

There is moreover another light, of an infinitely superior nature, in which a prince, like your Majesty, and a body such as that now admitted to the honour of addressing you, may, and perhaps ought, to consider the sciences.

To lead the human mind to its noble destination—the knowledge of truth; to diffuse sound ideas amongst the lowest classes of the people; to withdraw men from the empire of prejudice and passions; to constitute reason as the sovereign arbiter and guide of public opinion; such is their essential object: thus it is that they concur most powerfully in the advancement of civilization; this is what ought to secure to them the protection of governments, who wish to render their power immovable, by founding it on the common welfare.

Our wish is to have worthily described the great mass of the efforts and successes of the learned men of our age; to have represented to the supreme authority, in their true light, these respectable men, constantly occupied in enlightening their fellow-men, and in multiplying for them those general truths, which form the patrimony of our species, and from which so many useful applications flow.

This hope alone has supported us through the long and laborious career, in which we have been engaged by the orders of your Majesty, and the confidence of the class which has chosen us to be its organs.

Your Imperial Majesty has ordered this class to propose to you, the most effectual means of keeping up, in those who cultivate the sciences, that emulation which animates them, of constantly directing their labours to the most useful ends, and of assuring to them successors worthy of themselves.

Without



Without wishing to anticipate the measures which the wisdom of your Majesty is preparing for the public education, we have taken the liberty of submitting to you some ideas for regulating the first instruction in the natural sciences; and for diffusing more widely through the country, technological, and agricultural knowledge. We have also proposed to you to order the arrangement of a new system of the natural beings; the science requires this labour; our country is that, in which it may be executed with the greatest facility; and it would be grand to see the name of Napoleon, already placed at the head of so many great monuments, of so many wise laws, of so many useful institutions, decorating likewise the frontispiece of a fundamental work. Of all the establishments, of all the labours ordered by Alexander, the history of animals, by Aristotle, is the only one subsisting, as an eternal testimony of the love of this great prince for the natural sciences. A word from your Majesty, may create a work, which would surpass, in extent, that of Aristotle, as much as your actions surpass, in splendor, those of the Macedonian conqueror.

But of all the excitements to emulation, the principal will always be, Sire, the honourable benevolence which you condescend to manifest in favour of our exertions; and the hope, that some of our labours may be quoted in the history of your reign, amongst the number of prodigies with which your genius has surrounded you. Such is for the future the only wish that can be formed by

those who have the happiness of being your contemporaries. The establishments which you have either founded or restored, insure to them an honourable subsistence; your munificence removes from them every solicitude respecting their old age; it offers to them, on all sides, means for labour and experiments; what inducement could be wanting to them under a prince, who deigns to interest himself in their researches; to call them around him, and to recompense their success with his personal approbation?

*The Emperor's Answer.*

Gentlemen, presidents, secretaries, and deputies of the first class of the Institute.

I desired to hear your report on the progress of the human mind during these last years, in order that what you might have to state, may be heard by all nations, and reduce to silence the detractors of our age, who, endeavouring to cause the human mind to retrograde, seem to have for their end the extinction of it.

I wished to know what remained for me to do, in order to encourage your labours, and to console myself, for not having it in my power any longer to contribute otherwise to their success. The good of my people, and the glory of my throne, are equally interested in the prosperity of the sciences.

My minister of the home department, will report to me on your demands: you may rely constantly on the effects of my protection.

## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

\* As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, **FREE of EXPENSE**.

### AGRICULTURE.

**FACTS** and Observations relative to Sheep and Wool, Ploughs, Oxen, and other Subjects of Husbandry. By the Right Hon. Lord Somerville, 8s.

The Farmer's Accompt Book for 1810, 1l. 1s.

### ARTS, FINE.

Studies from Nature; containing Seventy-eight Outline Engravings of Scenery, selected from the Mountains of Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, from Drawings

taken on the spot, and engraved by William Green, folio, 5l. 5s.

The Speculum; an Essay on the Art of Drawing in Water Colours. By J. Hassell, 1s. 6d.

The Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, Vol. VI. 15s.

### ARTS AND SCIENCES.

The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for 1810, 2s.

The Imperial Encyclopædia By William Moore Johnson, A.M. and Thomas Exley. Part

Part I. 4to. 8s.; or No. I. (to be continued weekly,) 8d.

A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. By Robert Woodhouse, A.M. F.R.S. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

#### BOTANY.

Fuci; or Coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants referred by Botanists to the Genus Fucus. By Dawson Turner, Vol. II. royal 4to. 4l. 13s.

The Philosophy of Botany. By Dr. Thornton, Parts XVIII and XIX. 10s. 6d. each.

#### DRAMA.

The Patriotic Entertainment called the Jubilee, performing by the Drury-lane Company, Lyceum. Written by Joseph Kemp, Mus. Doc. 1s.

The Theatric Count, a Tragi-comedy, in five acts, 2s. 6d.

Remarks on Theatres. 7s.

Considerations on the past and present State of the Stage, with Reference to the Contest at Covent Garden. 2s. 6d.

#### EDUCATION.

The Elements of Astronomy, according to the Newtonian Principles. By George Reynolds. 5s.

Tales for Youth, being a series of Prose and Poetical Pieces. By S. H. Piercy. 1s. 6d.

Logic made Easy, or a Short View of the Aristotelic Method of Reasoning. By Henry Kett, B.D. 3s. 6d.

The New Geographical Grammar. By the Rev. John Evans, A.M. No. I. (to be continued weekly,) 8vo. 8d.

A Set of Monosyllabic Lessons, printed with a large type, upon cartridge paper, for Schools conducted on the Rev. Dr. Bell's Plan.

#### HISTORY.

The Imperial History of England, from the Landing of Julius Cæsar, to the Commencement of the Reign of George III. No. I. folio, (to be continued weekly,) 6d.

History, Anecdotes, and Secret Memoirs, of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Jonah Barrington, Part I. imperial 4to. 1l. 1s. fine paper, 2l. 2s.

#### LAW.

Bibliotheca Nova Legum Angliæ; or a Complete Catalogue of Law Books, arranged on a plan entirely new, and corrected to the present Time. By William Reed, 12mo. 7s.

Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery. By F. Vesey, esq. Vol. XV. Part II. 6s.

The Laws of Gaming, Wagers, Horse-racing, and Gaming-houses. By John Disney, esq. 8vo. 5s.

Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Common Pleas, and other Courts, in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, 48th Geo. III. 1807 and 8. By William Pyle Taunton, esq. Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 7s.

A Digest of the Bankrupt Laws, with a Collection of the Statutes, and of the Cases

argued and determined in the Courts of Law and Equity on that Subject. By Basil Montagu, esq. 3 vols. 3l. 3s.

Reports of Cases, argued and adjudged before the Lords Commissioners of Appeals in Prize Causes in May, June, and July, 1809. By Thomas Harman Acton, esq. Vol. I. Part I. royal 8vo. 6s.

A Treatise on Wills and Codicils. By William Roberts, esq. royal 8vo. 19s.

A Treatise on Pleading on the Equity Side of the High Court of Chancery. By George Cooper, esq. royal 8vo. 13s.

Proceedings in the Vice-admiralty Court at Malta, in the Case of the King George Privateer, November 14, 1807; before the Right Worshipful J. Sewell, L.L.D. 1s.

#### MAPS.

A Map of Portugal, drawn from the various provincial Surveys, corrected by the nautical Observations of Dr. Vincente Tofino, and the Topography of Don Thomas Lopez. 4s. 6d.

Pinkerton's New Modern Atlas, No. II. containing Switzerland, Scandinavia, and Southern Italy. 1l. 1s.

#### MEDICINE, SURGERY, ANATOMY.

A Treatise on the Operation of Lithotomy, in which are demonstrated the Dangers of the present Method of operating with the Gorget, and the Superiority of the more simple Operation with the Knife and Staff. By Robert Allan, Surgeon, folio, 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Selection of the most interesting Cases that have occurred in the Practice of eminent Practitioners in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery. To which are added, an Account of New Medical Works, the late Improvements in Chemistry, Pharmacy, &c. &c. 10s. 6d.

#### MILITARY.

A Pictorial Plan, taken by an Officer, of the exact Situation of our Grand Expedition in the Scheldt: shewing the Difficulty of Approach to Antwerp. 5s.

A Narrative of the interesting Particulars attending the Second Siege of Zaragoza. Translated from the Spanish, by William Bay, esq. 2s. 6d.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Self Defence, or Pawnbrokers Defended; in Answer to a Pamphlet entitled "Pawnbrokers Detected and Dissected." 1s.

The Pleasures of Anarchy, a Dramatic Sermon, to which is prefixed a Map illustrative of the work. 3s. 6d.

A Letter addressed to Samuel Whitbread, esq. M.P. with Suggestions for forming an Asylum for Friendless young Ladies. To be had gratis of Miller, Albemarle-street.

A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, on the subject of General Medical Relief to the Diseased Poor of the City of London. By James Amos, jun. esq. Secretary to the City Dispensary. 2s. 6d.

A Chinese Prayer, translated for the Mental Improvement of Fanatics of every Denomination, 8vo. 1s.



Mrs. Galindo's Letter to Mrs. Siddons; a Narrative of Circumstantial Facts, including Anecdotes, &c. of Mrs. Siddons's Life for the last Seven Years, with several of her Letters. 5s.

Correspondance de Madame la Marquise du Deffand, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, methodically arranged, with an Alphabetical Index of Authors. By William Harris, Keeper of the Library. 15s.

The Leisure Hour Improved, or Moral Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, original and selected, foolscap. 4s.

An Analytical View of the Medical Department of the British Army. By Charles Maclean, M.D. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Evening Amusements; or the Beauty of the Heavens displayed; in which several striking appearances to be observed on various evenings in the Heavens, during the year 1810, are described. By William Friend, esq. M.A. 11s.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, TALES.

Old Times Revived; a Romantic Story of the Ninth Age. By Eyestas, 4 vols. 12mo. 11s.

The Adventures of Gil Blas of Santillane, translated from the French of Le Sage. By Benjamin Heath Malkin, esq. M. A. F.S.A. 4 vols. 4to. 10l. 10s. 8vo. 6l. 6s.

Celia Suited, or the Rival Heiresses, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s.

The Mysteries of Ferney Castle; a Romance. By George Lambe, esq. 4 vols. 12mo. 11s. 2s.

Rosa in London, by the Author of the Young Mother, 4 vols. 12mo. 11s. 2s.

Caroline Ormsby, or the Advantage of Education, 12mo. 5s.

The Castle of Arragon, or the Banditti of the Forest; a Romance. By Miss Smith, 4 vols. 12mo. 11s. 2s.

The Son of the Storm; a Tale. By Henry Siddons, 4 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Tales of Yore, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Italian Marauders, a Romance, 4 vols. 12mo. 11s.

The Bravo's Son, or the Chief of St. Maldo, a Romance, 2 vols. 7s.

#### POLITICS.

A Cursory Review of the late Administration; with a few Remarks on the Strictures of the Quarterly Review on Mr. Moore's Publication. 1s. 6d.

The Principles and Conduct of the War. 2s.

#### POETRY.

The Poetical Register and Repository of Fugitive Poetry for the Years 1806-7, crown 8vo.

Poetry for Children, by the Author of Mrs. Leicester's School, 2 vols. 18mo. 3s.

The Battles of Talavera, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Bon Vivant's Guide, or Gastronomy, in four Cantos. From the French of Bercheux, 4to. 5s.

Mercy; a Poem on Lord Erskine's Bill for preventing Cruelty to Animals. 1s.

Modern Protelytism, 8vo.

British Georgics. By James Grahame, 4to. 11s. 6d.

The Beauties of the Lyric Muse; a Collection of Poetry, comprising the choicest Productions of the British Lyre. 7s.

Select Poetical Translations of the Classics of Antiquity. 7s.

The Poetical Bouquet, selected from the Works of the most eminent British Poets. 7s.

Poetical Narratives, Epistles, and Humorous Pieces, from the most eminent Authors. 7s.

#### THEOLOGY.

Reflections on the Tendency of a Publication, entitled, Hints to the Public and the Legislature on the nature and effect of Evangelical Preaching. By the Rev. John Hume Spry, M.A. 2s. 6d.

The Year of Jubilee, considered in a Discourse, delivered at the Unitarian Chapel, in Essex street. By Thomas Belsham. 1s. 6d.

Five Essays on the Proof of Man's Future Existence. To which are prefixed Seventeen Sermons on Important Subjects. By Pendlebury Houghton, 8vo. 7s.

The Jubilee, rendered a Source of Religious Improvement. A Sermon delivered at Worship-street, Finsbury-square, October 25, 1809. By John Evans, A.M. 1s.

Six Sermons, on some of the most Important Points of Christianity; as also Five Sermons on Occasional Subjects. By the Rev. A. Freston, A.M. Rector of Edgworth, Gloucester. 10s. 6d. to Subscribers, 12s. 6d. to Non-subscribers.

Greatness no Pledge of Happiness, a Sermon preached at the parish church of Simonburn, on 25th October, 1809. By James Scott, D.D. 1s. 6d.

Letters to the Rev. Daniel Veysie, B.D. occasioned by his Preservative against Unitarianism. By Lant Carpenter, L.L.D. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

An Attempt to shew the Folly and Danger of Methodism. By the Editor of the Examiner Weekly Newspaper. 2s. 6d.

Sermons on several Subjects, from the Old Testament. By John Hampson, M.A. 8vo. 9s.

The Jubilee, or Motives for Thanksgiving derived from the Character and Conduct of our most gracious Sovereign; preached at the Foundling Hospital. By the Rev. J. Hewlett, B.D. 1s. 6d.

Two Sermons on the Jubilee. By James Churchill, Henley. 1s. 6d.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Voyages and Travels to Pekin, Manilla, and the Isle of France, between 1784 and 1801. By M. de Guignes, French Resident in China, 4to.

Continental Excursions, or Tours into France, Switzerland, and Germany, in 1782, 1787, and 1789. By the Rev. Thomas Pennington, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

#### VARIETIES,

# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

**A** REPUBLICATION is announced of the works of THOMAS HEARNE, which fetch at present enormous prices. The works will be published in the order of the following list. Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft's Chronicles, each forming two volumes, are in great forwardness, and will speedily be submitted as a specimen of the style in which the entire set will be executed. The price will be 15s. per volume on demy paper, and 1l. 11s. 6d. on royal paper, for Robert of Gloucester and Peter Langtoft's Chronicles; but to those who subscribe for the entire set, a considerable reduction will be made.

*List.*—Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle.—Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, as illustrated and improved by Robert of Brunne.—Chronicon sive Annales Prioratus de Dunstaple.—The History and Antiquities of Glastonbury.—Joannis Confratris et Monachi Glastoniensis Chronica sive Historia de Rebus Glastoniensibus.—Thomæ de Elmham Vita et Gesta Henrici Quinti, Anglorum Regis.—Adami de Domesham Historia de Rebus gestis Glastoniensibus.—Walteri Hemingsford, Canonici de Gisseburne, Historia Rebus gestis Edwardi I. Edw. II. et Edw. III.—Roberti Avesbury Historia de mirabilis gestis Edwardi III.—Benedictus Abbas Petroburgensis de Vita et Gestis Henrici II. and Richardi I.—Duo Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores veteres, viz. Thomas Otterbourne et Johannis Wethamstede, aborigine gentis Brittanice usque ad Edwardum IV.—Historia Vitæ et Regni Richardi II.—Gulielmi Camdeni Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabetha.—Gulielmi Neubrigensis Historia sive Chronica rerum Anglicarum.—Joannis Rossi Antiquarii Warwicensis Historia Regum Angliæ.—Thomæ Sprotti Chronica.—Textus Roffensis.—Thomæ Cui Vindicæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis, contra Joannem Caium Cantabrigiensem.—The Itinerary of John Leland the Antiquary.—Joannes Lelandi Antiquarii de rebus Britannicis Collectanea.—A Collection of curious Discourses, written by eminent Antiquaries on several eras in our English Antiquities.—Joannis de Fordun Scotichronicum genuinum una cum ejusdem Supplemento ac Continuatione.—Liber Niger Scaccarii.—Aluredi Beverfacensis Annales, sive Historia de gestis Rerum Britannicæ.—*A new Life of Hearne, by the Editor.*—Titii Livii Foro-Julienensis Vita Henrici Dodwelli de Parma Equestri Woodwardiana Dissertatio.—Reliquiæ Bodleianæ: or some genuine Remains of Sir Thomas Bodley.—The Life of Ælfred the Great, by Sir

John Spelman, Kt. from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library.—Johannis de Trokelowe Annales Edwardii II. Angliæ Regis, &c.—Guil. Roperi vita D. Thomæ Mori Equitis Aurati, lingua Anglicana contexta.

MAJOR MOORE, of Bombay, has completed his Hindu Pantheon, and it will be published in a few days, in one volume, royal quarto, with upwards of one hundred Plates of subjects connected with the Mythology of the East Indies. Taken from images, pictures, coins, excavations, and similar original sources.

*An Authentic Narrative of Four Years' Residence at Tongataboo, one of the Friendly Islands in the South Seas, by a Gentleman who went thither in the Duff, under Captain WILSON, in the year 1796, faithfully composed from his own relation, by a Clergyman, is in the press, and will be published in a few weeks.*

A work on the Origin and Constitution of the Parliamentary Boroughs of England, has just been put to press. The intention of the writer is to show, that all the privileges and immunities enjoyed at present, by the cities and boroughs of this part of the united kingdom, are derived from the bounty of our ancient Kings. The contents of this work are founded on documents of the highest authority, Domesday Book, the charters of our early Kings, Public Records, and the Rolls of Parliament.

Dr. SMYTHE is printing a translation of LE ROY's instructions for Gouty and Rheumatic Persons.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS announces the completion of a series of new elementary books, for the use of schools, upon which he has expended upwards of a hundred thousand pounds, within the last eight years. Their number is about one hundred, besides books of recreation, and they include the clearest introductions to the most useful branches of knowledge, by able and approved authors. As the books in schools, have in no degree kept pace with the general improvements in science, these new works may be expected to meet with extensive encouragement.

A Catalogue of Books, published in London, between the first of June, 1808, and the first of January, 1810, will be published some time in the course of the latter



latter month. This Catalogue will be digested in alphabetical order, according to the names of the authors, and the subjects treated of in their works respectively. It will also contain a reference to the different papers comprised in the transactions of Learned Societies, published in the period above-mentioned. It is proposed to continue this Catalogue annually.

Mr. JAMES SAVAGE, editor of the publication; called "the Librarian," proposes publishing in the ensuing month, an Essay on the Varieties observable in the Structure of Parish Churches, from their Erection in the First Ages of Christianity in this Island, to the End of the Fifteenth Century; by which a common observer will be able to distinguish the age of nearly every ecclesiastical building of the above description now standing.

Mr. SAVAGE will publish, in the course of the present month, a Circumstantial account of the last Illness and Death of the late Professor PORSON. This little work is embellished with two engravings, in fac-simile of the Professor's writing, in English and in Greek.

Mr. JOHN PENWARNE has obtained his Majesty's letters patent, for his valuable invention of the Terra Marmorosa, by which plaster-casts are made to resemble, both in hardness and colour, the most beautiful statuary marble; a discovery highly interesting to the lovers of the fine arts.

Some experiments have been tried in the course of the present month, in the presence of a considerable number of London Surveyors, on a new Fire and Water Proof Terras, for roofs and ceilings, and it has been found to answer the most sanguine expectations.

The Rev. Mr. CHIROL, one of his Majesty's Chaplains at the French Chapel Royal, St. James's, has just completed a work on a question of the highest importance, which has never before been discussed: Whether a boarding-school, or domestic education, is best calculated for females. This work, at once didactic, philosophical, moral, and religious, will appear in the course of December, in one handsome octavo volume.

Dr. FORBES, of Edinburgh, has issued Proposals for publishing by subscription, the first volume of his Translation of PLINY's Natural History, with Notes and Illustrations, by the translator. This volume, in large quarto, will contain a Life of the Author; a Preliminary Dissertation on the Rise and Progress of

Natural History, from its Infancy to its present State of Comparative Maturity; a Translation of the First Four Books of PLINY's History, and a large Appendix; comprehending Biographical Notices of all the Authors, both Greek and Roman, quoted by Pliny, in his First Book, and to whose works he professes himself indebted for all the materials for his History; with which he was not supplied by his own personal observation and experience. These notices are arranged in alphabetical order. The First Book of the Natural History, includes the Prefatory Address to the elder Vespasian, and a very curious and comprehensive Table, drawn up by the author himself, of the contents of his whole work, arranged in books and chapters, with references to those writers from whose works he extracted his information, and of whom an account is given in the Appendix. The Second Book contains the History of the Heavens, and of the Terraqueous Globe; and may be regarded as a compend of all the knowledge, whether real or imaginary, possessed by the ancients, of the sciences of Physical Astronomy, Meteorology, Physiology, and Geology. The Third and Fourth Books, comprehend the Geography of the Ancient Continent of Europe, and of the Islands connected with it. The mass of curious and interesting information, contained in that portion of Pliny's extraordinary work, which is here offered to the public, will be found highly deserving of the attention of every reader; and more especially of those, who cannot have recourse to it in the original. In the critical and scientific notes which accompany the volume, the translator has endeavoured to correct those erroneous theories and reasonings of the author, which necessarily resulted from the imperfect state of physics among the ancients; and to illustrate the subject treated of, by all the light derived from the most recent discoveries; insomuch that these commentaries and illustrations, may be regarded as an epitome of all the knowledge, which we at present possess, concerning the multifarious subjects of our author's enquiries. This first volume will go to press, as soon as a competent number of subscribers shall have been obtained; and the translator, if encouraged, will persevere in his task, and exert such diligence and dispatch in the execution of it, as the extent and difficulty of the undertaking may enable him



to command. In the second volume, he expects to bring down the translation to the end of the Twelfth Book. That volume will, of course, include the Geography of Africa and of Asia; the History of Human Inventions; a field of investigation, which was peculiarly congenial to the author's bold and indefatigable spirit of research; and in which he has laboured with eminent success; the Natural History of Quadrupeds; of Aquatic Animals; of Birds; of Insects; and Botanical Disquisitions concerning the genera and properties of those plants, on which Pliny has bestowed the designation of *Odorant*.

An Institution is established at Leith, on a scale of considerable extent, attempting to combine the diffusion of literature, opportunities for mercantile information, and convenience for commercial pursuits, with the pleasures attending the intercourse of polished society. Hence the building will comprise an exchange, coffee, and reading-rooms; the formation of a library, with assembly and tea-rooms. The foundation-stone was laid about three weeks ago.

Mr. SMART, teacher of Elocution, is printing a work on English pronunciation, on a new plan; by which it is presumed, that foreigners and provincialists, on plain and recognised principles, will be enabled to overcome difficulties frequently thought insurmountable.

Dr. BINNS, of Lancaster, formerly head master of Ackworth school, has just finished a new English Grammar, upon which he has been engaged at intervals during many years.

Dr. STANCLIFFE, well known as a popular lecturer, is about to publish a volume of Chemical Experiments, for the use of students, consisting of nearly one thousand, in the various branches of that science. This work, Blair's Grammar of Chemistry, and Nicholson's Dictionary, will form a complete course for students.

Mr. JACKSON intends, during the winter, to deliver the following courses of Lectures in the city of London:

A Course of Philosophical and Experimental Chemistry, in sixteen Lectures.

A Course of Mineralogy, and the Chemistry of the Arts, in twelve Lectures.

A Course of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and the Mechanic Arts, in twenty-five Lectures.

Mr. Jackson's Lectures in the Surrey Institution this season, will consist of twenty-five on Natural Philosophy, and

twelve on the Chemical Operations of Nature.

Mr. CHARLES BELL, will shortly publish Letters concerning the Diseases of the Urethra, in an octavo volume, with Plates.

Dr. STOKES has in considerable forwardness, a Botanical Materia Medica, consisting of the generic and specific characters of the plants used in medicine and diet, with synonyms and references to medical authors.

There will speedily be published, the ENCHEIRIDION MEDIUM, or a young Practitioner's Pocket Companion, being a Conspectus of the new Pharmacopœias of the Colleges of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, with a collection of Formulæ arranged in classes, a copious index, and tables of synonymes annexed; by WILLIAM HAMILTON, M.B. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

The author of the Refuge, has in the press, a piece on the sufferings of Christ.

Mr. MORTIMER's new Dictionary of Commerce, Trade, and Manufactures, will appear in a few days.

Mr. ADAMS, Geographer to the King, has just produced a new and elegant pair of nine-inch Globes, to accompany the improved System of Geography of Dr. SMITH.

Professor WHITE will shortly publish, under the title of "Synopsis Criseos Griesbachianæ," an explanation, in words at length, of the marks and abbreviations used by GRIESBACH, in his edition of the New Testament.

Mr. GEORGE ENSOR, has nearly ready for publication, the first part of a Treatise on National Government.

Mr. RICHARD WALKER has published, in the Medical Journal, some observations which demonstrate the extraordinary effects of carrots, in the cure of sores and ulcers, whether venereal, cancerous, or scrophulous, by correcting their morbid disposition. The method of preparing the roots is as follows: The carrots having been previously cleaned, by scraping and washing, are cut into thin transverse slices, and boiled till quite tender; after which they are taken out of the water, and beaten in a mortar, to the consistence of a soft pulp. This may either be applied in portions with the hand, and kept on with a cloth and roller, or it may be spread upon a cloth, and laid on like a common poultice. It is best when fresh prepared, and should be changed twice a day. This simple application, corrects the factor



factor of ill-conditioned sores, reduces them to a perfectly healthy, or good-conditioned state, and thickens and diminishes the discharge.

Mr. W. J. HOOKER, F.L.S. of Norwich, is lately returned from Iceland, where he spent the summer, in investigating the natural history of that country. He travelled with a retinue of Icelanders, as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit; pitching his tent wherever interesting objects, such as the Geyser springs, invited. He made a large collection of specimens of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, and minerals. He likewise purchased, in different places, Icelandic books, weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. It is to be regretted, however, that nearly the whole of his labours were lost, by the vessel in which he embarked for London taking fire, and being burned to the water's-edge. The crew and passengers were saved by another vessel, which fortunately happened to heave in sight. Mr. Hooker, after whom the president of the Linnæan Society named his new genus of mosses, is already well known to the lovers of Natural History, as the discoverer of *Buxbaumia aphylla*, as well as by his scientific drawings for the valuable work on Fuci, by his friend Dawson Turner, of Yarmouth; and his descriptions of several mosses, gathered by Dr. Buchanan, during his journey to Nepal, published in the last volume of the Linnæan Transactions.

The Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, have published a report on the important subject of wool, in which they say,

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that they are able to state, what has clearly appeared to a large majority of their members, who have duly investigated the subject, that wool grown in Great Britain, is equally fit for all the purposes of the manufacture, with the best which can be exported from Spain, or other countries. More especially they have, for two or more successive years, found that wool from a cross between the original Merino Ram and Ryeland Ewes, and from their posterity, variously intermixed, for several generations without any further recurrence to the pure breed, has, in every instance in which the trial has been made, produced cloth and casimir, finer than those manufactured from the most noted Spanish piles, for the express purpose of composition. As, however, doubts still remain widely extended amongst persons most immediately interested in the decision, the Bath and West

MONTHLY MAG. No. 192.

of England Society, in order to put this question to a trial, from which there can be no appeal, offer a premium of eight guineas to the grower, and ten guineas to the manufacturer, of the finest piece of navy blue broad cloth, dyed in the wool, not less than twenty-three yards in length, which shall be exhibited on Monday, December 18, 1809, made from any clothing wool from the sheep tribe, grown in any country; and also premiums of six and four guineas to the grower and manufacturer of a piece of uniform white casimir, not less than twenty five yards in length. In order to qualify a competitor for this premium, the name of the manufacturer, and pile, or species of wool, and of the grower, (if British,) to be contained in a sealed paper, having on the outside a mark, indicating the piece of wool to which it refers, and which it must accompany. Such paper will not be opened till the examining committee shall have made their report on the merits of the respective cloths; which report will be pronounced from the chair, on the day of the annual meeting."

#### FRANCE.

M. G. B. SAGE has ascertained the existence of alumine in meteoric stones; a circumstance not noticed by Klaproth, Fourcroy, or Vauquelin, who have given analyses of those substances. This he ascribes to their having employed fusion through the medium of alkalis, which is known to alter the nature of some earths. Having vitriolized some of the meteoric stones of Aigle and Salles, near Villenfranche, in the Lionese, M. Sage obtained alum from both, but in unequal proportions, the former yielding one-fourth, but the latter not more than one-eighth. As the fracture of stones of this description shows, very imperfectly, the arrangement and brilliancy of the native iron which they contain, the same chemist, in order to examine it on a large surface, has had a vase turned from an aerolite of Salles. It exhibits parcels of iron of irregular configurations, which have a silvery lustre, intermingled with very small spots of a greenish yellow, disseminated in a quartzose gangue of ashen grey.

M. RAMPASSE has discovered in an old quarry, upon a hill, near Bastia, in Corsica, a calcareous earth, embedded in a stratum of calcareous stone, and containing, among other substances, various kinds of bones. Several specimens of these he has transmitted to Paris for the inspection of M. Curvier, who states, that among them is a head well characterized, which must have belonged to the

3 U

genus



genus lagomys, of which there are at present but three species known, all of them discovered in Siberia, by Pallas.

From several experiments, on the influence which the shape of the still has on the quality of the product of distillation, M. CURAUDAU deduces the following conclusions:—1. That shallow alembics, though very fit for the distillation of certain fermented liquors, may sometimes alter the quality of the products.—2. That the inconveniences arising from the employment of shallow alembics in distilling wines, arise from the facility with which evaporation takes place in them.—3. That a high temperature is always necessary to carry over the peculiar aroma of the wine, and, perhaps, that too arising from the action of heat on the principles of the wine.—4. That deep alembics ought to be preferred to shallow ones for the distillation of wine.—5. That the best dimensions for an alembic, with regard to its figure, must be such, that the surface of the liquor heated shall be constantly greater than that from which the evaporation takes place, in the proportion of four to one.

The imperial conservatory of music at Paris have made a very favourable report on the new musical instrument, denominated the Clavi cylinder, invented by M. CHLADNI, which we recently noticed. This report describes it as resembling the flute and clarionet in the high notes, and the bassoon in the lower keys; it admits, however, that the instrument is not so well adapted for lively strains as to solemn music; but its effects in the crescendo and diminuendo are highly praised. M. Chladni himself gives the following account of his invention:—The clavi-cylinder contains a set of keys, and behind this a glass cylinder, seven centimetres in diameter, which is turned by means of a pedal and a loaded wheel. This cylinder is not the sounding body, but it produces the sound by friction on the interior mechanism. The sounds may be prolonged at pleasure, with all the shades of crescendo and diminuendo, in proportion as the pressure on the keys is increased or diminished. This instrument is never out of tune. It contains four octaves and a half from *ut*, the lowest on the harpsichord, up to *fa*.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the progress made on the Continent, in extracting sugar from the beet-

root; and it now appears, that the yellow beet, when sliced and kiln-dried, furnishes an excellent substitute for coffee, particularly if ground with a small quantity of Turkey, or West India coffee. It requires much less sugar than the foreign coffee, and is said to be much stronger. M. VENNEN, of Coblenz, claims the merit of having discovered this new application of beet-root. He cautions those by whom it is cultivated, against stripping the plant of its leaves for feeding cattle, as is generally practised, as it not only injures the growth of the plant, but materially alters the qualities of the juice.

Great exertions are making in every department of France to produce substitutes for sugar, and prizes are daily offered by the various economical societies of the continent, for the discovery of the most proper material for that purpose. The saccharine matter of the grape has been the chief subject of the recent experiments of the French chemists.

A literary society, entitled the *Ionie*, has been founded at Corfu, the principal of the so-called Seven Islands recently ceded by Russia to France. It has already proposed a prize of 600 francs, for the best treatise on the Statistics of these islands. The president of the senate of those islands has also offered a prize of the like value, for the best answer to the following question:—"Why do the inhabitants of the Ionian islands, though not deficient in talents, occupy themselves only with frivolous and unimportant objects? and by what means may their genius and attention be drawn to things of higher consequence?"

#### GERMANY.

A German chemist has made known the following process for making a beautiful lake:—Take any quantity of cochineal, on which pour twice its weight of alcohol, and as much distilled water. Infuse for some days near a gentle fire, and then filter. To the filtered liquor add a few drops of the solution of tin, and a fine red precipitate will be formed. Continue to add a little solution of tin every two hours, till the whole of the colouring matter is precipitated. Lastly, edulcorate the precipitate by washing it in a large quantity of distilled water, and then dry it.

From the analysis of the fresh leaves of blue wolf-bane, *aconitum napellus*, cultivated in a garden near Paris, M. STEINACHER



STEINACHER has found, that this vegetable contains green fecula, an odorant gaseous substance, which he suspects to be virulent; muriate of ammonia, carbonate of lime, and phosphate of lime.

The Jablonowski Society, at Leipzig, has proposed the following prize-questions, for the year 1810:—In history, the origin of cities, and civil economy in Poland: in mathematics, to analyze the various theories, on which, according to Leibnitz, Newton, d'Alembert, la Grange, l'Huilier, and others, the infinitesimal calculus depends; and to determine which of them deserves the preference: in natural philosophy, a comparative consideration of the grounds, for and against admission of peculiar substances in light, heat, electricity, and magnetism.

M. ABRAMSON, of Berlin, has executed a medal, allusive both to the return of their Prussian Majesties from St. Petersburg, and also to their expected arrival in their own capital. The idea was furnished by the privy counsellor Wolf. It has received the approbation of the royal pair, on account of the admirable execution, and the resemblance of the portraits. On one side, the heads of the king and queen are represented in the same manner as those upon ancient coins. On the reverse, is seen the altar of the country, upon which a sacrifice is offered to *Fortuna redux*, who holds the helm in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left. The design of the medal is explained by the inscriptions, which are as follow: *Fortunæ reduci desideratissimorum Friderici Guilielmi III. et Lovisæ*. On the exergue are the words, *Vota soluta* cccccviii.

Dr. MICHAEL FRIEDLANDER, of Paris, has presented to the Gymnasium of Berlin, a cabinet of minerals, containing upwards of 200 specimens.

Several German artists have of late turned their attention to the art of painting on glass. Professor FRICK, of Berlin, has made great improvements in the burning of pictures in glass, and has recently finished a beautiful painted window for the catholic church in that city. M. BUHLER, of Urach, in Wirtemberg, also burns colours in glass so exquisitely, that his works are not to be distinguished from the best of the ancients.

The Prince of COLLOREDO MANSFELD, has caused the collection of paintings, by the most eminent Italian masters, left him by his father, to be arranged in his

palace at Prague; and directed that, besides the gallery, a convenient apartment should be prepared for such artists as wish to copy any of the pictures or prints.

The new edition of Winckelmann's works, commenced by the late Professor FERNOW, of Weimar, will be continued by Professor MEYER, of the same place. All the smaller pieces, originally written in German, together with M. Fernow's observations and additions, occupy the two first volumes, which terminate with the Essay on Allegory. The succeeding volumes will consequently comprehend Winckelmann's grand work, the History of the Arts, and a translation of the *Discorso preliminare* to the *Monumenti antichi inediti*.

M. GEISLER, the engraver, of Leipzig, is engaged upon a new botanical work, by the celebrated Pallas. It contains descriptions and delineations of 127 beautiful, and, for the most part, new vegetables, of Russia and Siberia, on one hundred folio plates, and forms an indispensable supplement, or third volume, to the *Flora Rossica*. The drawings were executed under Pallas's direction, by M. Geisler, the faithful companion of his travels, and the descriptions are from the masterly pen of the former.

#### RUSSIA.

The Rev. Mr. BERESFORD, the translator of several collections of German poetry into English, who went some years since from Berlin to Dorpat, as professor, has lately been appointed preacher at Moscow.

#### AMERICA.

By letters recently received from Mr. MAWE, from Rio de Janeiro, we are informed, that he has received permission from the Prince Regent, to travel and make observations in the mining district of the Brazils. He has already passed some months in the government of St. Paul, where he discovered a variety of fine clays, fit for making porcelain, and other purposes; and is lately returned from the mines of Canto Gallo. The gold mine of Santo Rita is situated between two rocks of sparry lime-stone, a circumstance not before known to exist in that country. These districts, of a country so rich in valuable productions, until now unexplored by any mineralogist, cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the lovers of natural history.

The following extract of a letter, discovers the progress made in the civilization of



of the Indians in the southern parts of the United States. It is dated Creek Oconnee, January 22, 1809:—

Your favour of the 22d of October was received on the last of December; and my not acknowledging the receipt of it sooner, has been owing to a painful indisposition, which rendered writing difficult. This letter is the first fruit of my recovery. Just after the period of our first acquaintance, (about thirteen years ago,) I was appointed by the President of the United States, an agent for Indian affairs south of Ohio, and especially charged with the plan of civilization. I have ever since been occupied in this important concern. I will not give you my opinion of the plan of the missionaries heretofore sent among the Indian tribes, or of their success; nor will I, to a man of your benevolent mind, attempt to contrast my humble occupation with the passing scenes of the civilized world; my endeavours to civilize the aboriginal men of America, (scarcely meriting a paragraph in a newspaper,) with the learning, ingenuity, and accomplishment of ages, incessantly occupied in riveting the shackles of slavery on, and deteriorating the men of Europe—there the honoured subject of the historic page, and the theme of the poet's song. But I will tell you my plan, how I have pursued it, and my prospect of certain ultimate success.

I began with the pastoral life, my charge being hunters. I recommended attention to raising stock, particularly cattle and hogs. Our climate suits both; and we abound, winter and summer, in grass, reed, or cane. It is not so favourable to the propagation of horses, though we have great numbers of them. I next recommended agriculture, and raising of fruit-trees, particularly the peach; then domestic manufactures; then figures; and lastly, letters. I set examples in all things myself, and teach the objects of my care also by precept: I teach them morality; to be true to themselves; to respect their own rights, and those of their neighbours; and to be useful members of the planet they inhabit.

On all fit occasions, I inculcate, above all things, an aversion to war, as the greatest curse which can afflict a nation; to be just; to be generous; and, particularly, to protect the stranger and traveller in their land. I leave the affairs of another world to be introduced by the Father of all Worlds, or such of his benevolent agents as to his wisdom may seem meet.

Thus acting, I have prevailed on a fourth part of my charge, to leave their clustered situation in the old towns, and move out, for the greater convenience of raising stock, and employing good land in cultivation; to make fences; to plant fruit-trees; to raise and spin cotton, and, in several instances, to weave it; to depend on their farms for food; and, aided by the wheel and the loom, for clothing; to seek, in their improvements, for the neces-

saries of life; and in hunting, for amusement only.

For the first three or four years, I experienced a continued rudeness of opposition. In the succeeding three or four, success was slowly progressive; but even during this period, I reaped scarcely any other than a harvest of ingratitude. At length, however, by persevering in the course I had adopted, I have brought the Indian mind to yield, though slowly and reluctantly, to the evidence of facts; and the plan is now no longer problematical.

Several of the Indians have sowed wheat, planted fruit-trees, and used the plough. Several of them have made spinning-wheels and looms; and some weave cloth. Among the Lower Creeks, we have more than twenty looms in use; and, of these, eight were made, as well as are wrought, by the hands of Indians. Of blankets made by an Indian, superior to the Yorkshire duffell, a sample has been sent to government; and the whole process, from the sheep to the blanket, was the work of Indians, the irons for the loom excepted. We have homespun cotton cloth, of five or six hundred, equal to that of our neighbours, and the dyes and stripes, in some instances, good: and I believe we have now nearly three hundred spinning-wheels, occasionally in use by Indian women. Although the last year was uncommonly unfavourable to raising cotton, the demand for wheels, cards, looms, ploughs, and other implements of husbandry, is greater than I can supply. Some few of the Indians have tanned leather, and made saddles. Several have made ornaments for themselves; and some butter and cheese.

When I first came here, there were notten women in the Oconnee who wore petticoats lower than the knees; and now the long petticoat is in general use. The women were the only labourers; but now the men partake in the labours of the field, as well as in spinning and weaving.

At the Oconnee, I have a large farm, where we raise corn, peas, wheat, barley, rye, rice, oats, flax, cotton, potatoes, (sweet and Irish,) melons, pumpkins, turnips, &c. I have peaches in great variety, and of excellent quality; and all the varieties of garden-roots and vegetables. I have a grist and a saw-mill, a tan-yard, a shoe and boot-maker, a tinman, a cooper, two wheelwrights, a cabinet-maker, an instructor in spinning and weaving, a loom and weaver, a set of blacksmiths, and a school-master. We have sadlers, and shall soon have a hatter. One family of eighty persons are clothed in our homespun. Our wool, flax, and cotton, are of our own raising; as are our dye-stuffs. Our wheels and looms are also of our own manufacture; and we have introduced the flying shuttle into general use among the Indians. From this state of improvement, you will readily believe it is become the common topic of conversation among them.



The Moravian Brethren have twice sent the Rev. Mr. — on a visit to me, with the offer of a minister of the gospel: but my opinion being that the proper time was not yet come, on my intimating that I would accept of mechanics from them in aid of my plan, they, after consulting their brethren in Europe, sent me two; one a tin-man and cooper; the other a house-joiner and wheelwright. The first finds sale for his manufactures, either with me or the Indians; and hitherto I have found a market for all the other can make. Both are exemplary in

their lives, and very useful. One is a native of Holstein, in Denmark; and the other, of Prussia.

I make figures precede letters. Every figure presents a distinct idea to the eye and mind. With figures, a knowledge of weights, measure, and money, and their relative connexion, is acquired. We have, in a few solitary instances, some half-breeds, and Indians, taught to read and write.

With sincere wishes for your happiness, I am, my venerable friend,

Your obedient servant, &c.

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN CURR'S, (SHEFFIELD,) for *Laying a Rope, or Twisting and Forming the Strands together that compose the Round Rope.*

**P**RESUMING, (says Mr. Curr,) that there is in use a wheel, or engine, for twisting the strands at the top end of the ropery, and another moveable one towards the bottom end of the ropery, and that the large tooth-wheel, in each of these wheels that drive round the small nut-wheels, contain ninety-four teeth each; and that there are three smaller nuts working into the tooth-wheel of the wheel, or engine, at the top end of the ropery occasionally, that contain fourteen teeth each; and three more that contain twenty-five teeth each; and three more that contain fifty teeth each; which are also occasionally put into gear for twisting up the strands, or for laying a rope to accommodate different sizes and dimensions of ropes; and that there are three small nut-wheels working into a tooth-wheel, above described; of the wheel, or engine, at the bottom end of the ropery, occasionally, that contain eight teeth each, and three more that contain fourteen teeth each; and three more that contain twenty-eight teeth each; which are also put into gear for twisting up the strands, or for laying a rope to accommodate different sizes and dimensions of ropes. Now, in order to lay, or twist a shroud-laid rope regularly, from end to end, and to keep the fore-twist of the strands, and the back-twist of the rope always regular, this invention requires that a wheel, or reel, or other apparatus, shall be attached to the wheel, or engine, at the lower end of the ropery above described, in such a manner, as to point out and command the speed of the moveable top, or laying-block, commonly used in laying a rope. And

the nut-wheels, at the top-end of the ropery employed in twisting the strand, should be so proportioned to the nut-wheels employed at the same time, in twisting the rope at the bottom end, as that it shall require an equal number of turns on the wheel at both ends of the ropery, to give the proper twist, or hardness to the rope, so that the workmen making one revolution, or turn of the one wheel, or engine, at the same time, as the workmen do on the other end, a regular proportion of twist is effected and kept up. To simplify these principles, and to enable the mechanic to construct and apply them properly, we have attached to the specification a view of the wheel, or reel, and a description of the mode of application. The wheel is so constructed, as to be convenient for enlarging, or lessening, to suit the twist of the ropes of sundry sizes, at the discretion of the rope-maker.

The strands being then all put upon the axis of the nut, with fourteen teeth on the engine, at the bottom end of the ropery, and upon the separate nuts with twenty-five teeth on the wheel, or engine, at the top end; the wheel, or reel, on which the cord or wire-laps being fixed to the diameter of eighteen inches and a half, for a rope of three inches circumference; and both wheels, or engines, being turned with the same velocity, or, in other words, a revolution being made of the wheels at the bottom and top end of the ropery, at one and the same time, (which, as they are in sight of each other, may easily be done,) the cord, or wire, will then turn off the reel, and govern the speed of the top, which will produce a rope nearly regular, in twist and in hardness. To make a shroud-laid rope of greater or less circumference than the third-inch rope above described, the



the diameter of the wheel, or reel, will require to be lessened or enlarged two inches in diameter for every three-eighths of an inch, the ropes are more or less in circumference, in which case, the twist of the rope will be found tolerably near the twist of a hard-laid rope, and close a cable-laid rope on these wheels, or make a shroud-laid rope of larger circumference than four inches and a half. The three strands may be put upon the nut-wheel, at the bottom end of the ropery, containing twenty-eight teeth; and the single strands upon the wheel, at the top end, with fifty teeth; in which case the wheel, or reel, will be fixed to half the diameter of the above directions. If the above-mentioned proportion of teeth does not harden the rope, to the discretion of the rope-maker, the nuts at the top-end, with a tooth less each, will make the ropes harder; and with a tooth more each will make them softer; and lessening, or enlarging the wheel, or reel, gives more or less twists in the rope. The ropes being thus made, by a regular system, will, if the spinning be well done, and if the rope-maker in getting the strands to the full hardness, be careful to cease twisting when the moveable wheel, or engine, at the bottom end of the ropery, is at one and the same place with each of the strands, to give the same hardness to all of them, and the ground on which the sledge, that holds back the moveable wheel, or engine, at the bottom end of the ropery works, to keep the strands in proper tension, be regular and even, be very nearly regular in twist and hardness, from end to end; and for the cable-laid ropes, consisting generally of three small shroud-laid ropes, or for making flat-ropes, all of which require the ropes being made to great accuracy, that they may all take a regular stretch together, when applied to use, will be found a great acquisition and improvement in the strength and wear of them; and in any detached shroud-laid rope this regularity in the manufacturing will be found of great service.

MR. SAMUEL CLEGG'S, (MANCHESTER,) *for a Rotative Engine, the Piston of which makes a complete Revolution at a Distance from the revolving Axis.*

It is difficult to describe the principle and operation of this invention, without the aid of figures. The piston is placed at a distance from a valve, and an elastic fluid introduced by an aperture, near the valve, between it and the piston. The

piston will recede from the elastic pressure, and be carried towards the valve, driving before it the common air, which will pass off through an opening made for the purpose. As soon as the piston arrives at the valve, it will push it out of the way, and pass onwards: and after the piston has passed, then the said valve will descend, and the pressure will continue to operate as before, the former elastic fluid passing off through the space, by which the common air was driven out.

*Observations by the Patentee.*—My invention for a rotative piston is accomplished without the enormous load of friction that has attended other rotative pistons: each block, or segment, is of sufficient weight to counteract the pressure on that part of their under-surface, which is over the chamber in which the piston revolves. The space through which a piston of a steam-engine, for twenty horses' power, will generally be about twenty feet: the weight of all the blocks, for such a size, will be about five hundred pounds; each block propelling the bar forwards. During its descent, proportioned to its descending power, which will be the weight of the block, except what is absorbed by friction, which suppose to be one hundred pounds for the whole block, then it will reduce the weight of the block to be raised to four hundred pounds; then, if we reckon the pressure upon the piston equal to four thousand pounds; four thousand pounds will move through the space of twenty feet, whilst four hundred pounds is raised half an inch: it will not be requisite for the blocks to be raised more than five-eighths of an inch for the largest engine, the strength of the bar depending upon its breadth. The flat facing, on which the blocks are ground, is about three inches broad, with a groove near the centre, to introduce any kind of elastic packing, (if found necessary;) the one which I have at work, I find, keeps tight without. The upper part of the blocks are covered with water, about three inches deep, and which is kept at that height by the injection entering that part before it goes into the condenser; this lubricates the blocks, and prevents them leaking. The shaft which goes through the centre of the engine, gives motion to the air-pump, bucket, steam-valve, and all the other requisite motions, in a very simple way, and being all excluded from the atmosphere, the inconvenience of stuff-



ing-boxes is entirely obviated, there being only one which is covered with water, consequently no air can enter the engine, but what is already contained in the water used for injection. There is not any thing to be seen moving belonging to these engines, but the centre shaft revolving; they do not make the least noise, take up very little room, and only about half the price of beam-engines. I find, in practice, that they answer all the ends intended.

MR. THOMAS COBB'S, (BANBURY,) for *Improvements in Making Paper in separate Sheets.*

In the several figures attached to this specification, we have representations of the vats, agitators, and other parts of the machinery used for facilitating the operations of couching and pressing: likewise of two rollers, upon which an endless web of felt is made to circulate in a certain direction: also of a table, or platform, faced with felt, and placed in contact with the circulating web, which serves to support the pressure of the face of the mould, which a workman applies to the circulating web, in the act of couching; during which act, the web remains motionless, by being thrown out of the gear. Having described all the machinery, the patentee adds: "And farther, for the ordinary purposes of paper-manufacturers, and more especially for the purpose of manufacturing paper by the machinery herein before described, I do make the deckle, or run of my mould, of a different construction from those at present used; and do likewise considerably alter the external framing of my mould; that is to say, instead of the usual thick frame of wood, in which the cross-bars of the mould are tenanted, and on which the covering of wire is nailed, I make the frame equally thick at the bottom part, to receive the

hand of the coucher, and ends of the cross-bars, and bring them quite to an edge on the upper part, so as to allow the water to pass off; and instead of nailing the wire at top, I turn it down the side, and fasten it there; and cover the whole outside of the frame of the mould with thin metal, on which I place another square frame of wood, or metal, which slides up and down, and forms the deckle, which by pressure, or reaction from the bearing parts of the agitable frame, is made to stand a little above the face, when the said mould is placed in the situation to receive its charge, and is suffered to slide back for want of the like pressure, or re-action, when the mould arrives at the web of the couching machinery; and moreover, the series of the moulds thus constructed and fitted up, do apply more closely to each other when placed upon the agitable frame; and do thereby prevent a considerable waste of stuff, which would otherwise ensue. And, lastly, the fixed frame-work, for supporting my said machinery, and the manner of connecting the several parts together, so that their motions may be properly adapted to the purposes herein before specified and described; in order to show the nature of my said invention, and the means by which the same is to be carried into effect, together with the methods of driving the said machinery, by any of the powers usually employed to give motion to machines; and also the several materials to be used, in constructing the same, may be made, used, adapted, and applied in different manners, according to the choice or judgment of the maker; and any workman of competent skill, in the construction of mill-work, or the like machinery, will find no difficulty in forming, making, and completing the same, from the general instructions here given.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

*The Use of all New Prints, and Communication of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.*

*View of the East Front of the New Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Drawn and engraved by William Daniel, Associate of the Royal Academy of Arts. London, published by William Daniel, 9, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy-square, and by Messrs. Longman and Co. Paternoster-row.*

THE architectural part of the theatre (of which this print is a graphic re-

presentation,) has been noticed in the two preceding numbers of this Magazine. It is a perspective view looking northward, and is correctly drawn, both in the architectural and the sculptural details. The aquatinta is soft and well managed; and is altogether a faithful representation of this grand edifice.

*Portraits*



*Portraits sketched from the Life, by George Dance, esq. R.A. and engraved by William Daniel, A.R.A. Published by William Daniel, 9, Cleveland-street, Fitzroy square.*

Nos. 4 and 5, the former containing portraits of Joseph Haydn, Benjamin West, Robert Smirke, jun. John Bacon, Thomas Banks, and William Seward; and the latter, Joah Bates, Alexander Dalrymple, James Northcote, Thomas King, William Shield, and James Barry. They possess the same kind of characteristic fidelity, and decision of style, as the former numbers, and which render Mr. Dance's sketches in portraiture so peculiarly valuable. The engraver (Mr. Daniel) has exerted his talents with considerable effect, and rendered his prints (as near as the art will allow) almost fac-similes of the drawing.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

The arts have experienced the loss of a valuable and able member, by the death of Paul Sandby, esq. R.A. who lately departed this life, full of years and honours. Mr. Sandby, in addition to his great talents as a landscape painter in water-colours, is the reputed inventor of the art of engraving in aquatinta. His death occasions a vacancy in the royal Academy.

On Monday, the 13th of November, the Royal Academy held a council, when Messrs. Wilkie and Dawe were elected associates, and Mr. Marchant received his diploma as an Academician. The candidates for the honorary medals of the Royal Academy, are more numerous, (except in painting, in which there is but one,) and of a higher degree of merit than of past years. After their distribution on the 10th of this month, the anniversary of the institution of the academy, some observations shall be made on their merits; at present, it would be unfair and premature, except in regard to the size of the architectural drawings, which in a very few instances accord with the terms given them by the academy. Many of them most outrageously exceed the ordered dimensions of paper, and thereby take an undue advantage over their more obedient competitors.

The lectures at the Royal Academy, commenced on Monday, the 20th ult. with the lectures of Mr. Carlisle, on Anatomy. Mr. Carlisle appears to have studied the wants of artists in anatomical action, and general proportion, more than in his last course, (vide *Monthly Magazine*, vol. 27, page 179.) He professed his intention of describing certain geometrical proportions of the parts of

the human body; which he doubted not, had been the practice of the Greeks, and defined the different admeasurements of ancient authors and people, in order to facilitate the knowledge of the stature and proportions of man in those days, as described by their writers. That artists might represent the natural stature of ancient heroes more correctly, the professor observed, that men living by the sea-coast, and in level countries, were larger in their stature, than inhabitants of mountainous regions; that the ancients often chose their kings and leaders from the height of their stature, and beauty of form. He instanced Saul, who was chosen king, because he was higher by the head and shoulders, than all the children of Israel; and gave other illustrations of ideal personifications. This lecture (which was completely introductory,) was illustrated by some excellent diagrams of a novel and most excellent kind. The first was, a geometrical figure of the straight lines of the human hand, with the fingers extended, that could be positively drawn by rules, when upon applying a liquid chemical menstruum over those lines, it made the outlines to appear, (which had been previously drawn with sympathetic colours,) containing in themselves the geometrical definitions. The next was geometrical figures, bounding the grand proportion of the whole body, which, by the same process, exhibited the entire human skeleton. Mr. Carlisle received much applause. His continuation will be recorded in our next.

The anatomical lectures are expected to be followed by Mr. Fuseli, on Painting, as the lately-elected Professor Tresham has resigned his situation; by Mr. Soane, on Architecture; and Mr. Turner, on Perspective. Whether the professor in *ancient literature* will lecture, is uncertain, as his place is honorary; but the information that Dr. Burney could convey to the students, in his accessorial department of the arts, would be of the first consequence, and is highly desirable.

Every admirer of classical art, correct taste, and national improvement in sculpture, will be gratified in hearing that Mr. Flaxman is appointed to the newly-made professorship of sculpture.

A faithful summary of all the lectures given this winter in the Royal Academy, will appear in this Magazine.

The Northern Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, at Leeds, open their next annual exhibition, on the first Monday in April, 1810; and will be ready



ready to receive works of art for that purpose, from March 1st to the 15th, in the same year inclusive.

The London Architectural Society commenced their fifth session, at the house of their secretary, No. 5, Warwick-court, Grays-Inn, on the 27th of October last; and will continue their meetings every alternate Friday, till May, 1810. The arrangement for the rest of

the winter, as follows:—December 8 and 22; January 5, (1810) and 19; February 2 and 16; March 2, 16, and 30; April 13 and 27; and May 11, which will conclude the session.

Accounts of pictures, or other works of art, in preparation for the ensuing exhibition, in the next and succeeding numbers.—Information on this head is requested.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*"You Gentlemen of England," a favourite Glee, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte. By L. Jansen. 2s.*

THIS justly-celebrated Glee, so honourable to the talents and science of Dr. Callcott, though little calculated in itself for the purpose to which Mr. Jansen has here turned it, forms, under his ingenious management, no unpleasant *morceau* for the piano-forte. The subject is kept pretty strictly in view, and a unity of character is preserved, which confers no trivial credit on Mr. J's. fancy and judgment.

*Cathleen O Tyrrell, a favourite Irish Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Composed by J. Hook, esq. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Hook has converted "*Cathleen O Tyrrell*," into a Rondo, so pleasing in its cast, and so useful to the early learner, that we may with justice recommend its practice to schools and private families. The passages are every where agreeably turned, and lie uncommonly well for the hand of the juvenile practitioner.

*Lochlinar, Lady Heron's Song, from Marmion of Flodden Field. Composed by T. Attwood, esq. 1s. 6d.*

The melody of this ballad, is at once beautiful and appropriate. The passages rise naturally out of each other, and a continuity pervades the whole, which cannot but strike and please the cultivated ear. The piano-forte accompaniment is ingenious and judicious.

*"O, don't forget Me," a Song. Composed by M. Virtue. 1s. 6d.*

This song, the words of which are said to be "written by a soldier, on embarking for South America," is not of a quality to merit our highest terms of commendation. The melody is smooth, but lacks expression: the piano-forte accompaniment is inartificial in its construction, and the general effect is weak, if not dull.

struction, and the general effect is weak, if not dull.

*"Un moment de Loisir."—Pour le Piano forte, avec un Accompagnement de Flute (ad libitum,) par Louis Von Esch, esq. 2s. 6d.*

"*Un moment de Loisir*," consists of two movements; the first merely introductory. The second is a pleasantly conceived rondo, in common time *allegretto*. The subject, though certainly not strikingly new, is lively and agreeable, and the digressions are judiciously conducted. The accompaniment is constructed with taste, and adds much to the general effect.

*"The Braes of Barra," a favourite Scottish Air, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte. By J. Ross, esq. Aberdeen. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Ross, in converting this admired air into an exercise for the piano-forte, has displayed much of his usual taste and ingenuity. The air itself is uncommonly attractive; and he has turned all the most striking passages to the gratification of the ear, and the improvement of the finger. The whole certainly forms a most pleasing and eligible practice for the instrument for which it is designed.

*Rondo for the Harp, with Accompaniments for a Violin, a Violoncello, and Two French Horns. Composed by Samuel Webbe, jun. 2s. 6d.*

The theme of this rondo is conceived with taste; the passages, in general, are brilliant, and in many instances highly novel, in their effect. Mr. Webbe shows himself to be familiar with the powers and character of the instrument, for which he writes, and arranges his accompaniments with much knowledge and mastery.

*Russian Dance, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. By T. Latour, esq. Pianist to the Prince of Wales. 2s.*

This little effort of Mr. Latour's talent and



and taste, demands our laudable notice. The whole is fashioned with an ingenuity and ease of conception, that evinces how much more the same hand could have done, had it been appropriate; and in place. A trifle was obviously intended, and a most engaging and attractive one we pronounce it.

"Now the Merry Bugle Horn," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp. Composed and Inscribed to Miss Hughes. By T. Attwood, esq. 2s.

The "Merry Bugle Horn," is a composition as chaste and appropriate in its style, so to reflect great credit on Mr. Attwood's taste and judgment. Without too slavish a confinement to the absolute notes of the Bugle, the melody perpetually partakes of the character of that instrument; and the change of the time, at the words, "Watch no more the evening star," is particularly judicious and effective.

Overture to the Grand Historical Melo-Drama, called the Blind Boy. Performed at Covent Garden Theatre. Composed by John Davy. 3s.

This overture is of a light, pleasant cast, and greatly calculated to please the general ear. The subject of the Polonaise, is novel and interesting; the harp solo affords to it a most agreeable relief,

and the resumption of the polonaise subject, with which the piece concludes, is particularly happy.

A Sonata for the Harp, with a Violin Accompaniment. Composed by F. I. Nadenman. 4s.

Mr. Nadenman, (the celebrated Harp Professor in Paris,) has furnished, in the present piece, an exceedingly desirable exercise for the harp. It is comprised in two movements; the first, bold and energetic in  $\frac{3}{4}$ , *Allegretto pastorale*; and the second, in  $\frac{2}{4}$ , *Allegretto gai*. Though in different measures, they greatly partake of the same general character: both are animated, both are free, and flowing in their style, and the main impression is nearly similar. This latter remark, Mr. N. will not receive as a compliment: contrast and relief, are among the first beauties of composition.

"This is the House that Jack Built." With appropriate Introductions. The Music entirely new, by an eminent Composer. 1s. 6d.

To the assertion, that this little composition is from the hand of an eminent composer, we cannot agree. The piece is intended to give effect to an illiberal attack lately made on an eminent theatrical performer, who, we are of opinion, deserves well of the public.

## REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the cure of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of October, to the 20th of November, 1809.

<b>DYSPEPSIA</b> ..	....	....	....	5
Hypochondriasis	....	....	....	9
Pthysis ..	....	....	....	6
Hæmoptysis	....	....	....	1
Rheumatism ..	....	....	....	7
Febris ..	....	....	....	5
Icterus ..	....	....	....	1
Amenorrhœa vel Chlorosis	....	....	....	4
Menorrhœa ..	....	....	....	1
Leucorrhœa	....	....	....	1
Vermes ..	....	....	....	2
Melancholia	....	....	....	3

Several instances of dyspepsia have lately engaged the attention of the Reporter, which seemed to arise in a great measure from a too sedentary life, and might be classed with what has formerly been denominated by the writer of this article "the Diseases of the Desk;" which take their origin from an habitual confinement to that unnatural and unwholesome posture which is required not merely in literary pursuits, but likewise

in a lawyer's office, or in a commercial counting-house. In such cases, exercise, more especially horse-exercise, is one of the most obvious as well as efficacious remedies: but much advantage or relief may likewise be derived from the resources of pharmacy. These are often required for obviating intestinal irregularity, which is so inconvenient and injurious, more especially when it occurs in connection with a disposition to vertigo, delirium, or any kind of pain or uneasiness of the head. It may be here proper to remark, that in instances of constitutional or habitual constriction, there should be a frequent change and alternation of aperients, in order to secure their continued and unimpaired operation. The complaints of the head just referred to, are not to be lightly regarded, or to be left to the guardianship of nature; an expression to which no distinct meaning is attached, but



but in whose restorative energies a false and dangerous reliance has been too indiscriminately placed. The human machine, has a constant tendency to go wrong; it requires frequently to be regulated and corrected; nor has it, as by some theorists has been supposed, an internal power of self-restoration; it is continually dependent upon foreign aid. Pharmacy may be abused, but it ought not to be despised. Nature has provided physic for the ailments, as it has food for the nourishment and support of man. There may be gormandizers of medicine, as well as of meat; but the suitable and seasonable use of the one is as necessary, in order to rectify occasional deviations from health, as that of the other is for its ordinary maintenance and support. In the prescriptions of physicians, however, as well as in the preparations of cookery, a simplicity ought to be observed, which is too generally neglected. A mixture of dishes, each of which separately taken, might be wholesome and nutritious, must constitute a compound which cannot fail to have a bad effect upon the digestive organs. In like manner, a glass of Port wine, or a glass of Madeira, a draught of ale, or one of porter, might, in a state of debility or fatigue, for a time, at least, invigorate or refresh: but take the same draught in quantity, composed of all these different ingredients, and you will find that, instead of enlivening, it will nauseate and oppress. And yet, what is similar to this, is frequently done in the formulæ of medical practitioners. A variety of drugs is combined in the same recipe, each of which might be good, but the whole of which cannot. A mixture of tonic or corroborating articles will not necessarily constitute a tonic or corroborating mixture. Of a prescription, simplicity is a desirable, if not an essential, characteristic; it seldom ought to contain more than one efficient ingredient: you thus give that ingredient fair play, and, by a competent repetition of trials, can unequivocally ascertain its efficacy upon the constitution; whereas, from a group of articles, you cannot discriminate the operation of any one of the individuals that compose it.

The Reporter has lately been applied to by several hypochondriacs, who fancied themselves phthysical. Hypochondriasis and phthisis are seldom united. Danger is, for the most part, in the in-

verse ratio of apprehension. The Reporter has had, very recently, the pleasure of healing the *imagination* of some fearful invalids, by demonstrating to them, that their lungs were in a state of integrity. The fancy is much more frequently disordered than the functions of respiration. The merit of the physician has, perhaps, never been exhibited in curing consumption, but may often be exercised to practical advantage, in discriminating it from other complaints.

The Reporter's patients have been, in a large proportion, amongst those who have had some tendency towards literature. Unfortunately, a high degree of intellectual refinement and cultivation, is in general found unfavorable to a quiet acquiescence with the hostile circumstances of life. In proportion as a man is ignorant and insensible, he has a chance of what the world calls happiness and prosperity. The most amiable are often, on this account, the most miserable of human beings. One striking instance is under the professional superintendence of the Reporter, of an individual whose mind has had the richest culture, and possessed most exquisite irritability, that now is under a total eclipse of melancholy. The disease was of gradual, almost imperceptible growth. The crescent shadow slowly encroached, until the orb of mental darkness was come to its full.

So much are our mental, under the influence of our physical feelings, that many have been inclined, by medical experience, towards the doctrine of Materialism. Against the doctrine of Materialism, whether right or erroneous, there can be no objection that is formidable to a mind that believes in the omnipotence and benevolence of the Deity; who can undoubtedly renew that organization which he originally created. But at any rate, no enquirer ought, and a philosophical enquirer will not, be shackled in his researches by any fearful anticipation of consequences. He admits a doctrine upon its proper evidence, without taking into account the results which may ensue or appear to follow from its adoption. He courageously follows truth, as Hamlet did his father's ghost, wherever it may lead. At the same time it should be remembered, that intrepidity of every species is naturally allied to modesty. There is a chaste and sober scepticism. The man who asserted that the only thing he knew was, that he knew nothing, was guilty



of a conceited egotism, and an hypocritical contradiction; but when we simply pretend that there is no moral evidence so immaculately clear, as to preclude all obscuration of doubt, we confess merely the present imperfection, and immaturity of our nature. In the ardour and inexperience of youth, a peremptory positiveness of opinion, as well as a rashness of action, may be capable of excuse, if not even somewhat deserving of praise; but diffidence gradually grows upon the stem of declining life;

and even long before an approach to the declivity of existence, unlimited dogmatism affords strong suspicion of very limited information. In the degree in which our actual knowledge advances, we increase likewise our acquaintance with its comparative deficiency. The expansion of intellectual vision widens proportionably the circumference of apparent darkness.

Nov. 25, 1809.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### SWEDEN.

The articles of the treaty of peace between Sweden and Russia are twenty-one in number. His Swedish Majesty engages, in the second article, to neglect nothing which may tend to the prompt conclusion of peace with the French Emperor and the King of Denmark. In a subsequent article, he promises to accede to the *continental* system. In the third, he engages, from the exchange of the ratifications, to order "the Swedish ports to be closed against the ships of war and merchantmen of Great Britain, with the exception of the importation of salt and colonial productions, which habit has rendered necessary to the people of Sweden."—In the fourth, the following governments, with all their dependencies, are for ever ceded to Russia: namely, Kymenagard, Nyland and Tavastchus, Abo and Bjorneborg, with the isles Aland, Savolax, and Corelia, Wasa, Uleaborg, and part of West Bothnia, extending to the river of Tornea, as shall be fixed in the subsequent article in the demarkation of the frontiers.—The fifth, declares that the sea of Aland (Alands Haf), the gulph of Bothnia, and the rivers of Tornea and Muonio, shall hereafter form the frontier between Russia and the kingdom of Sweden. The nearest islands at an equal distance from the mainland of Aland and Finland shall belong to Russia, and those which are nearest to the Swedish coast shall belong to Sweden. The most advanced points of the Russian territory at the mouth of the river of Tornea, shall be the isle Pjorken, the port of Rentehamn, and the peninsula on which the town of Tornea stands. The frontier shall then be extended along the river Tornea to the confluence of the two branches of that river near Kengis. It shall then follow the course of the river Muonio, passing in the front of Muonioniska, Muonio Ofreby, Palajocus, Ruitane, Enotekis, Kelottijorfoi, Paitiko, Nuimaka, Rannula, and Kilpisjaure to Norway.—In the course of the rivers Tornea and

Muonio, such as it has been described, the islands situated to the east of the Thalweg shall belong to Russia, and those to the west of the Thalweg to Sweden.

By the sixteenth, the Russian monarch agrees to extend the duration of the treaty of commerce between the two powers till the 1st of February, 1813, that is, allowing for the interruption occasioned by the war.—The seventeenth, taking into consideration the long intercourse, neighbourhood, and reciprocal wants of Sweden and Finland, allows the Fins, until arrangements can be made for consolidating their commercial relations, to export from Sweden, ore, smelted iron, lime, stones for building, smelting furnaces, and all other productions of the soil; in return, the Swedes may export from Finland, cattle, fish, corn, cloth, pitch, planks, wooden utensils of all kinds, wood for building, and, in general, all the other productions of the soil of the grand duchy. The other articles are only of local interest.

### *Abstract of the New Swedish Constitution.*

SECTION 1 to 9.—The government of Sweden shall be monarchical and hereditary, with limitation to the issue male. The king must be of the true evangelical religion, and must govern conformably to this constitution, and with, and by, the advice of a council of state (stats rad), the members of which are to be appointed by the king, who is wholly exempt from responsibility, but the members are responsible for their advice. The members must be natives of Sweden, and of the true evangelical faith. The council shall consist of nine members, viz. the minister of state for judicial affairs, the minister of state for foreign affairs, six counsellors, of whom, three at least must be civil officers, and the chancellor of the court. The secretaries of state shall have a seat in the council, whenever any case belonging to their respective departments shall be under deliberation. A father and son, or two brothers, cannot be members of the council at the same time. There



There are four secretaries of state, namely, one for the foreign department, one for the home department, one for the exchequer or financial department, and one for the ecclesiastical department. All the affairs of government (except the diplomatic or foreign relations, and the immediate command of the navy and army) shall be submitted to the consideration and decision of the king, assisted by at least three members, exclusive of the acting secretary, which number is required to constitute a council of state for the transaction of business. A minute shall be made of all the proceedings of the council; every member present shall be unconditionally bound to give his advice, but the privilege of deciding is vested in the king, who, by virtue of his prerogative, may assent or dissent from any measure, in opposition to the votes or opinions of all the members. But in the possible event of the decision of his Majesty being repugnant to the constitution and laws, the members are required by the most solemn obligation to remonstrate, and in case any member's opinion shall not be duly recorded, such member shall be deemed guilty of counselling and abetting the king in his unconstitutional decision.

9 to 13.—Before any appeal can be made to the king in council, it must be submitted to the secretary of state, and a council specially appointed for hearing it. Ministerial or political affairs are to be considered and decided by the king, who, in the exercise of his prerogative, must take the advice of his minister of state for foreign affairs, and the chancellor of the council, who are responsible for their advice. The king may conclude treaties with foreign powers, after consulting the said minister of state and chancellor. The king, previous to his declaring war or concluding peace, must state to the council his motive for so doing, and the members shall give their opinion on the subject under their own responsibility.

13 to 15.—The supreme command of the navy and army is vested in the king: as also the ultimate decision in all matters relative thereto, assisted by the minister of state for either service, who shall be responsible for their advice.

16.—The king cannot deprive, or cause any subject to be deprived, of his life, liberty, honour, or property, without trial and judgment, nor can he harass or persecute any person for his religious opinions, provided the promulgation of them, or the exercise of his religion, be not injurious to the community.

16 to 27, relate to a constitution of a council of justice, which is to consist of six aldermen and six commoners, who are to decide in judicial affairs. The king has also two votes, and may pardon criminals, and mitigate or commute punishments.

27 to 31.—The king, in the council of state, is to appoint persons to civil and mili-

tary offices; as also the archbishops and bishops in the manner formerly done.

32.—Ambassadors, envoys, &c. to foreign courts, are to be nominated by the king, in the presence of the minister of state for foreign affairs, and the chancellor of the court.

32 to 35, describe the manner of appointing civil and military officers, and what officers holding situations of ostensible trust and confidence, may be removed at the pleasure of the king, having previously signified his pleasure to the council.

35 to 38.—The king cannot remove a judge from his office, except for just cause, and on proof of criminality. The king is to have the privilege of creating noblemen, whose eldest sons and heirs only are to inherit the family title. All decrees must be countersigned by a secretary of state.

38 to 40.—The king shall not quit the kingdom without consulting the council, which, in the event of his departure, is to govern in his absence.

40 to 48, declare, that the prince or king, shall be of age at 21, and on his not having heirs male, the diet shall be assembled and choose a successor. No prince of the blood can marry without the king's consent; neither the crown prince nor the other princes can hold any hereditary office. The king appoints all his officers of the court and household.

49.—The states of the kingdom are to be assembled every 5th year at Stockholm.

49 to 90, regulate the mode of electing members of the diet. The king cannot impose any taxes without the consent of the diet, and the bank is under the immediate controul of the states of the kingdom. The king cannot negotiate loans within the kingdom, nor in foreign countries; nor can he sell, dispose of, or alienate, any province belonging to the kingdom, nor alter the value of the current coin.

90 to 94, provide, That if the king continue absent more than a twelvemonth, the diet must be assembled, and the king be informed thereof. That when the successor is not of age, the diet must be assembled, and appoint a regency to govern during his minority. When the king is 18 years of age, he is to attend the several courts of justice, without, however, taking any part in the decisions.

94 to 107, explain what is to be done, should the members of the council neglect assembling the diet, or act contrary to their duty; and enjoin, that at each diet a committee shall be appointed for enquiring into the conduct of the ministers, council, and secretaries of state.

108, regards a committee for superintending the liberty of the press.

108 to 114, state, That no diet can be of longer duration than three months, except business shall require it. No man, while a member



member of the diet, can be accused, or deprived of his liberty, for his actions or expressions in his respective state, unless the particular state to which he belongs shall demand it. No officer of the crown must influence, by his authority, in the election of a member of the diet, &c.

## GERMANY.

*Treaty of Peace between France and Austria.*

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, &c.

Having seen and considered the Treaty concluded, determined, and signed at Vienna, on the 14th of this month, by the *Sieur Nompere de Champagny*, our Minister for Foreign Affairs, in virtue of the full powers, to that end given him by us, and the *Prince John of Lichtenstein*, Marshal of the Armies of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, equally provided with full powers —, which treaty is of the following tenor:—

“His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, Mediator of the League of Switzerland; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, being equally animated with the desire of putting an end to the war which has arisen between them, have resolved to negotiate forthwith a Definitive Treaty of Peace, and for that purpose have appointed us their Plenipotentiaries namely:—

“His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, the *Sieur Jean Baptiste Nompere*, Count de Champagne, Duke of Cadore, Grand Eagle Bearer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, Knight of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, Grand Dignitary of that of the Two Sicilies, Grand Cross of the Order of the Black and Red Eagles of Prussia, of the Order of St. Joseph of Wurtzburgh, of the Order of Fidelity of Baden, of the Order of Hesse Darmstadt, his said Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the *Sieur Prince John of Lichtenstein*, Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of Maria Theresa, Chamberlain, Marshal of the Armies of his said Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Proprietary Commander of a Regiment of Horse in his service —

“Who, having previously exchanged the full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I. There shall, from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, be peace and friendship between his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of

Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects respectively, for ever.

II. The present peace is also declared to be common to his Majesty the King of Spain, his Majesty the King of Holland, his Majesty the King of Naples, his Majesty the King of Bavaria, his Majesty the King of Wirtemberg, his Majesty the King of Saxony, and his Majesty the King of Westphalia, his most eminent Highness the Prince Primate, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke of Baden, the Grand Duke of Berg, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Wurtzburgh, and all the Princes and Members of the League of the Rhine, the Allies in the present war of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine.

III. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, cedes, as well for himself, his heirs and successors, as for the Princes of his House, their heirs and respective successors, the principalities, lordships, domains, and territories, herein-after mentioned, and also all titles which may accrue from the possession of the same: and all properties, whether manorial or held by them under an especial title, lying within the said territories.

1. He cedes and transfers to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, to form a part of the League of the Rhine, and to be placed at his disposition for the interests of the Sovereign of the League:—

“The territories of Saltzburgh and Berchtholdsgaden, that part of Upper Austria situate on the further side of a line running from the Danube, at the village of Straas, therein comprehending Welsenkirch, Wedersdorff, Michelbach, Greist, Muckenhoffen, Hestl, and Jedina; thence in the direction of Schwanstadt, the town of Schwanstadt on the Alter, and thence ascending along the bank of that river, and the lake of the same name, to the point where the lake touches upon the territory of Saltzburgh.

“His Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall only retain in property the Woods, belonging to the Saiz-Cammer-Gut, and forming part of the manor of Mondsee, with liberty to cut and carry thence the brushwood, but without enjoying any right of sovereignty upon that territory.

“2. He also cedes to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the County of Gorizia, the Manor of Montefalcone, the Government and City of Trieste, Carniola, with its dependencies on the Gulf of Trieste, the Circle of Wellach, in Carinthia, and all the territories lying on the right bank of the Save, from the point where that river leaves Carniola, along its course to where it touches the frontiers of Bosnia; namely, a part of Provincial Croatia, six districts of Military Croatia,



atia, Fiume, and the Hungarian Littoral Austrian Istria, or the district of Castua, the islands depending on the ceded territories, and all other territories, howsoever named, upon the right bank of the Save; the middle stream of the said river serving as the boundary between the two states.

Lastly, the Lordship of Radzuns lying in the Granbunderland.

3. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the King of Saxony, the territory of Bohemia depending upon, and included in, the territory of the Kingdom of Saxony; namely, the parishes and villages of Guntersdorff, Taubantranke, Gerlochsheim, Lenkersdorff, Schirgiswald, &c.

4. He cedes and makes over to the King of Saxony, to be united to the Duchy of Warsaw, the whole of Wester or New Gallicia, a district round Cracow, on the right bank of the Vistula, to be hereafter ascertained, and the Circle of Zamose, in Eastern Gallicia.

The district round Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula, shall, in the direction of Podgerze, have for its circumference the distance from Podgerze to Wieliczka. The line of demarkation shall pass through Wieliczka, and to the westward touch upon Scawina, and to the eastward upon Beek, which falls into the Vistula at Brzdeg.

Wieliczka, and the whole of the territory of the salt-pits, shall belong in common to the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Saxony. Justice shall be administered therein in the name of the Municipal Power: there shall be quartered there only the troops necessary for the support of the Police, and they shall consist of equal numbers of those of both nations. The Austrian Salt from Wieliczka, in its conveyance over the Vistula, and through the Duchy of Warsaw, shall not be subject to any toll duties. Corn of all kinds, raised in Austrian Gallicia, may also be freely exported across the Vistula.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the King of Saxony, may form such an arrangement with regard to these boundaries, as that the San, from the point where it touches upon the circle of Zamose, to its confluence with the Vistula, shall serve as the line of demarkation between both States.

5. He cedes and makes over to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, in the easternmost part of Gallicia, a tract of territory containing a population of 400,000 souls, the city of Bredi being, nevertheless, not therein included. This territory shall be amicably ascertained by Commissioners on the part of both Empires.

IV. The Teutonic Order having been abolished in the States of the League of the Rhine, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the name of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Anthony, abdicates the Grand Mastership of that Order in his States, and

recognises the dispositions taken with regard to the property of the Order, locally situated out of the Austrian territory. Pensions shall be assigned to those who have been on the civil establishment of the Order.

V. The debts funded upon the territory of the ceded provinces, and allowed by the States of the said provinces, or accruing from expenses incurred for their administration, shall alone follow the fate of those provinces.

VI. The provinces which are to be restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, shall be administered for his behoof by the Austrian constituted authorities, from the day of exchanging the ratification of the present treaty; and the Imperial domains, wheresoever situated, from the 1st of November next. It is, nevertheless, understood, that the French army in this country shall take for their use whatever articles cannot be supplied by their magazines for the subsistence of the troops and the wants of the hospitals; and also whatever shall be necessary for the conveyance of their sick, and the evacuation of their magazines.

An arrangement shall be made between the high contracting parties respecting all war contributions, of whatever denomination, previously imposed on the Austrian Provinces occupied by the French and allied troops; in consequence of which arrangement the levying of the said contributions shall cease from the day of the exchange of the Ratifications.

VII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, engages to give no obstruction to the importation or exportation of merchandize into and from Austria, by way of the port of Fiume; this, nevertheless, not being construed to include English goods or manufactures. The transit duties on the goods thus imported or exported, shall be lower than upon those of all other nations, the kingdom of Italy excepted.

An inquiry shall be instituted, to ascertain whether any advantages can be allowed to the Austrian trade, in the other ports ceded by this Treaty.

VIII. The titles of domains, archives, plans and maps of the countries, towns, and fortresses ceded, shall be given up within two months after the period of the Ratification.

IX. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, engages to discharge the yearly interest, arrears, and capitals, invested in securities of the Government, States, Bank, Lottery, other public establishments, by subjects, companies, or other corporate bodies in France, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Grand Duchy of Berg.

Measures shall also be taken, to completely liquidate the sum due to MONT ST. THÉRESE, now Mont Napoleon, at Milan.

X. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, engages to procure a full and complete pardon for the inhabitants of the Tyrol and Vorarlberg,



berg, who have taken a part in the insurrection, so that they shall not be prosecuted either in person or property.

His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, equally engages to grant a full and complete pardon to those inhabitants of the territories of Galicia, of which he returns into possession, whether civil or military, public officers, or private individuals, who have taken part in the levying of troops, or the formation of judicial municipal administrations, or in any other proceeding whatever during the war, which inhabitants shall not be prosecuted in their persons or property.

They shall have permission during a period of six years, to dispose of their properties, of whatever description they may be; to sell their estates, even those that have been considered inalienable, such as *fidei commissa*, and *majoratus*; to leave the country, and to carry with them the produce of these sales, in specie or effects of any other description, without paying any duty for the same, or experiencing any difficulty or obstruction.

The same permission, and for the same period, shall be reciprocally allowed to the inhabitants and landholders in the territories ceded by the present treaty.

The inhabitants of the Duchy of Warsaw, possessing landed estates in Austrian Galicia, whether public officers or private individuals, shall enjoy the revenues thereof, without paying any duty thereon, or experiencing any obstruction.

XI. Within six weeks from the exchange of the present treaty, posts shall be erected, to mark the boundaries of Cracow, upon the right bank of the Vistula. For this purpose there shall be nominated Austrian, French, and Saxon Commissioners.—The same measures shall be adopted within the same period upon the frontiers of Upper Austria, Saltzburgh, Willach, and Carniola, as far as the Saave. The Thalweg (stream) of the Saave shall determine what islands of that river shall belong to each power. For this purpose, French and Austrian Commissioners shall be nominated.

XII. A military convention shall be forthwith entered into, to regulate the respective periods within which the various provinces restored to his Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall be evacuated. The said convention shall be adjusted on the basis that Moravia shall be evacuated in fourteen days; the part of Galicia which remains in possession of Austria, the city and district of Vienna, in one month; Lower Austria in two months; and the remaining districts and territories not ceded by this Treaty, shall be evacuated by the French troops, and those of their allies, in two months and a half, or earlier if possible, from the exchange of the ratifications.

This convention shall regulate all that relates to the evacuation of the hospitals and

magazines of the French army, and the entrance of the Austrian troops into the territories evacuated by the French, or their allies; and also the evacuation of that part of Croatia ceded by the present Treaty to his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

XIII. The prisoners of war taken by France and her Allies from Austria, and by Austria from France and her Allies, that have not yet been released, shall be given up within fourteen days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

XIV. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the League of the Rhine, guarantees the inviolability of the possession of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, in the state in which they shall be, in consequence of the present Treaty.

XV. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognizes all the alterations which have taken place, or may subsequently take place, in Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

XVI. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, desirous to co-operate in the restoration of Maritime Peace, accedes to the prohibitory system with respect to England, adopted by France and Russia, during the present Maritime War. His Imperial Majesty shall break off all intercourse with Great Britain, and with respect to the English Government, place himself in the situation he stood in previous to the present war.

XVII. His Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, shall observe with respect to each other, the same ceremonial in regard to rank and other points of etiquette, as before the present war.

XVIII. The Ratification of the present Treaty shall be exchanged within six days, or sooner, if possible.

Done and signed at Vienna, Oct. 14, 1809.  
(Signed)

J. B. NOMPERE DE CHAMPAGNY,  
JOHN Prince of LICHTENSTEIN.

We have ratified, and hereby ratify the above Treaty, in all and every of the articles therein contained; declare the same to be adopted, confirmed, and established; and engage that the same shall be maintained inviolable.

In confirmation whereof we have hereto affixed our signature, with our own hand, being countersigned and sealed with our Imperial Seal.

Given at our Imperial Camp at Schoenbrunn, October 15, 1809.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor,  
CHAMPAGNY, Minister for Foreign Affairs  
H. B. MARET, Minister, Secretary of State.

Certified by us,  
The Arch-Chancellor of State,  
EUGENE NAPOLEON.



## THE TYROL.

An interesting statement has been published by the Tyrolese deputies in England, relative to the horrid cruelties practised upon their unfortunate countrymen by Marshal Lefebvre. This monster's object was to terrify the Tyrolese into submission, for which purpose "the aged were suspended from trees, and then shot. The pregnant women were even ripped up, and their breasts cut off, while their embryos were crammed down their throats to put an end to the shrieks and moanings of the wretched victims. If a Tyrolese or Voralberger, bearing arms, had the misfortune to fall into their hands, they immediately tore out his tongue. The children were cut down without mercy, and most frequently carried about, transfixed with bayonets. A number of these innocents happening to return from school, were met with and driven by these monsters into some barns, and burnt alive."—Lefebvre was, however, unsuccessful; and owing to the disastrous issue of the battles of Aspern and Esslingen, was recalled with the remnant of his force to Vienna.—The statement concludes with asserting the determination of the Tyroleans never to return under the dominion of Bavaria, by whom they had been impoverished and oppressed, nor to listen to any accommodation with Buonaparte; but either to conquer or die. They justify this determination by asserting, that they have 150,000 sharpshooters to oppose to the enemy, in a country where no regular armies can act; and where they alone know the paths to procure supplies, if they had but the means to purchase them.

## SPAIN.

A Letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received by Earl Bathurst, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from Lieut.-Col. Carrol, dated Army of the Left, Camp on the Heights of Tamames, October 19, 1809.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the army of Marshal Ney, now commanded by General Marchand, advanced on the morning of yesterday, in force 10,000 infantry and 1200 cavalry, with 14 pieces of artillery, to attack this army, which was most judiciously posted on these heights.

The enemy divided his force into three columns, which advanced against the right, centre, and left of our line; it soon became evident that the principal object of his attack was to force and turn our left, it being the point in which our position was weakest.

The enemy, at the commencement, gained some advantage of position on our left, in consequence of the retreat of a small party of our cavalry, destined to cover the left of our line. This success, however, was momentary, as the vanguard, led on by Generals Mendizabal and Carrera, charged with the greatest spirit and gallantry, routed the ene-

my, and re-took, at the point of the bayonet, six guns, of which the enemy possessed himself during the retreat of the division of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great slaughter amongst the enemy, taking from them one eight-pound gun, with a quantity of ammunition. After a long and obstinate contest, the enemy being unable to gain a foot of ground, began to give way in all points.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy betook himself to a precipitate and disorderly flight.

The loss of the enemy, as far as we have been yet able to ascertain, exceeds one thousand in killed and prisoners. The numbers of the wounded must be very considerable.

Our loss has been comparatively very trifling, not exceeding three hundred; one Imperial Eagle, one eight pounder brass gun, three ammunition waggons, twelve drums, with four or five thousand stand of arms, an immense quantity of ball-cartridge, carts of provisions, and knapsacks loaded with plunder, fell into our hands.

No language can do sufficient justice to the gallant and intrepid conduct of the troops on this memorable day; it would be impossible to make any distinction in the zeal and ardour of the different corps, for all equally panted for the conquest. The vanguard and first division, however, had the good fortune to occupy those points against which the enemy directed his principal efforts, and to add fresh laurels to the wreaths they had acquired in Lugo, St. Jago, and San Payo.

The steady intrepidity displayed by the second division, through whose ranks the party of retreating cavalry passed, and the spirit and promptness with which it pushed forward against the enemy, who had at that moment turned our left, is deserving of the highest approbation.

The entire of the cavalry, with the exception of the party attached to the vanguard, about three hundred, who, from being overpowered, were obliged to retreat, evinced the greatest steadiness and resolution in maintaining the post allotted them, and keeping the enemy's cavalry in check.

It is, however, to be lamented, that our cavalry did not find themselves in a situation to enable them to take advantage of the enemy's disorderly flight across the plain between these heights and the village of Carrascalejo, a league in extent; for, had five or six hundred horse charged the fugitives, the victory would have been most decisive.

The vanguard of General Ballesteros's division is in sight; we only wait his arrival to pursue, and annihilate, the discomfited enemy.

From prisoners we learn, that General Marchand proclaimed at Salamanca, his intention of annihilating, by two o'clock on the 18th, thirty thousand peasant insurgents; his orders to his army were, on pain of death, to possess itself of the heights by twelve

S Y

o'clock,



o'clock, as he proposed proceeding to destroy Ballesteros's division, after having dispersed and annihilated this army. The French general certainly appears to have held this army very cheap; judging from his plan of attack, which was far from judicious, but executed, at a certain point, with the greatest bravery, and with that intrepidity which the confidence of success inspires.

Our light troops pursued, and hung on the enemy's rear; several parties of which, amongst whom were two hundred of the regiment of Ballastro, have not returned as yet, having expressed a determination of hanging on the enemy's flanks, as long as the cover of the woods afforded a facility of so doing.

The number of the enemy's dead, already found and buried, amounts to upwards of

eleven hundred. Several, no doubt, will be found in the woods.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following account, shows what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of November, 1809:—

Redeemed by Annual Mil-	
lion, &c.	£76,621,173
Ditto on account of Loans	81,894,641
Ditto by Land Tax	23,384,963
Ditto by 11. per cent. per ann.	
on Imperial Loan	1,007,033
Transferred for purchase of Life	
Annuities	919,913

Total £183,827,723

The sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter, is £2,893,877l. 11s. 9d.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of October, and the 20th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.

#### BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parenthesis.)

ALDERSON Thomas George, jun. Bury, printer. (Pate, Bury, and Tilbury and Bedford, Bedford row)  
 Allen William, Old Jewry, tailor. (Lane, Lawrence Fountainey hill)  
 Alton William, Alfreton, Derby, innkeeper. (Hall, Alfreton, and Rofs, Hall, and Rofs, New Boswell court)  
 Beattie James, Longtown, Cumberland, draper. (Mounsey, Carlisle, and Mounsey, Staples' inn)  
 Bennet John, Bristol, cabinet maker. (Jarman, Bristol)  
 Best Robert, Aldersgate street, watchmaker. (Pullen, Fore street)  
 Billett George, City Terrace, City Road, medicine maker and vender. (Cockayne, Lyon's inn)  
 Billinge John Nathaniel, Swithin's lane, victualler. (Marston, Newington Butts)  
 Brown John James, Great Queen street, glass grinder. (Kerton, Mansell street, Goodman's fields)  
 Bullen William, Abchurch lane, merchant. (Field, Wood street, Cheap side)  
 Burland Thomas, Hungerford, Berks. draper. (Croffe, New inn)  
 Burt Thomas, Catherine street, Commercial road, straw plat factor. (Latkow, Wardrobe place, Doctors' Commons)  
 Chabaud Henry, Plumtree street, Bloomsbury, jeweller. (Lamb, Aldersgate street)  
 Chadwick Charles Robert, Grosvenor Mews, iron plate worker. (Kasby and Lowlets, Matham place, Blackfriars)  
 Challicom James, Bristol, cordwainer. (Osborne and Mord, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn square)  
 Chapman John, Moorfields, shoemaker. (Wild, Warwick square)  
 Chase Daniel, Dean street, Holborn, leather factor. (Kirkman, Cloak lane)  
 Clarkson John, Mount row, City road, coal merchant. (Taylor, Old street)  
 Coleman Charles, Goswell street road, scavenger. (Edwards, Symond's inn)  
 Collis Francis, Union place, Southwark, tailor. (Payne and Morhead, Aldermanbury)  
 Collis Thomas Joseph, Oxford street, coachmaker. (Blakestock and Makinson, Temple)  
 Conder Joseph, Pavement, Moorfields, paper hanger. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square)  
 Cornforth William, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, sail maker. (Blackison, Symond's inn, and Shafio, Bishopwearmouth)  
 Cowcher William Pollock, and Thomas Fenoulhet, Clement's lane, Lombard street, merchants. (Fairthorne and Clarke, Warnford court, Throgmorton street)  
 Crouch William, Charlotte street, Rathbone place, linen-draper. (Cruchley and Fry, John street, Bedford row)  
 Cuff John, jun. Barking, Essex, brewer. (Osbaliston, Little Tower street)  
 Cullist John, East street, Red Lion square, upholder. (Lys, Took's court, Curlior street)

Dallas William, Cushion court, Old Broad street, merchant. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warnford court, Throgmorton street)  
 Danfon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Bird, Liverpool)  
 De la Cour, Albert, New Lisle street, Leicester square, jeweller. (Henrick, Cecil street)  
 Dindale Joseph, Hull, dealer. (Pierce, Kirby street, Hatton Garden)  
 Docker Henry, Birmingham, woollen draper. (Frowd, Serle street, and Elkington, Birmingham)  
 Dodd James, Upper Thames street, grocer. (Towfe, Fishmonger's hall)  
 Downes Thomas, jun. Hereford, money scrivener. (Wright, Hyde street, Bloomsbury)  
 Dowse John, Great James street, Bedford row, scrivener. (Ellison and Dawson, White Hart court, Lombard street)  
 Drury Walter, Stamford street, Blackfriars' road, stationer. (Cozen, Quality court, Chancery lane)  
 Duchatelay Leon, Dauvergne, Great Scotland yard, distiller. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho)  
 Enfor William, Bath, grocer. (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row, and Sheppard, Bath)  
 Feary John, Kingland road, builder. (Taylor, Old street road)  
 Fenton Alexander, Liverpool, merchant. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, and Wiatt, Liverpool)  
 Fenton John, and George Moore, Rotherhithe, smiths. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square)  
 Ferguson John, Burr street, St. George's in the East, mariner. (Gregson and Dixon, Angel court, Throgmorton street)  
 Fewings John, Gloucester, innholder. (Vizard and Hutchinson, Lincoln's inn, and Baynton, Bristol)  
 Field William, sen. High Hoyland, York, horse farrier. (Swale and Heelis, Great Ormond street)  
 Fisher Solomon, Noble street, warehoufeman. (Stevens, Sion college garden)  
 France Samuel, Liverpool, butcher. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry)  
 Freebairn Robert, and Joseph Wilson, Queen street, Cheap side, warehoufemen. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)  
 Garnons Charles, Holborn, trunk maker. (Popkin, Dean street, Soho)  
 Geddes George and Alexander, and Thomas Millikin, Fenchurch buildings, merchant. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry)  
 Gedge William, Leicester square, linen-draper. (Mafon, t. Michael's Church-yard)  
 Gibbs John, Haverfordwest, wine merchant. (Thomas, Haverfordwest, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)  
 Goldsmith Thomas, Shoreditch, dealer in wine. (Charles, Mark lane)  
 Gosling Samuel, Stockport, Chester, cotton dealer. (Avison, Liverpool)  
 Greaves Benjamin Moseley, York, and James Greaves Moseley, Lancaster, merchants. (Batty, Chaucery lane, and Batty, Huddersfield)  
 Greetham Charles, Liverpool, merchant. (Stanifreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row)  
 Habgood William, and Richard Bernard, Old Parade, North Audley street, picture frame makers. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn)

Hancorne



Hancorne William, Swansea, shopkeeper. (Daniels, Bristol, and Pearson, Temple)  
 Harcourt William, Norwich linen-draper. (Wells, Norwich, and Atkinson, Chancery lane)  
 Harries David, Ruffia row, Milk street, warehousman. (Hurd, Temple)  
 Harker Matthew, Oakham, Rutland, mercer. (Atkinson, Peterborough, and Bremridge, Common Pleas office, Temple)  
 Hoffenden George, and Thomas Newcomb, Basinghall street, warehousmen. (Mason, St. Michael's Church yard)  
 Holme Thomas, Liverpool, house builder. (Windle, John street, Bedford row, Avon, Hanover street, and Griffith and Hinde, Liverpool)  
 Holmes Joseph Underbank, York, merchant. (Stephenson, Holmfirth, and Batty, Chancery lane)  
 Howell James Martin, Sidmouth, Devon, haberdasher. (Turner, Exeter, and Hodgson, Parliament street)  
 Hunt Robert, Nottingham, mercer. (Percy, Nottingham, and Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn)  
 Hurt Samuel, Radford, Notts, dealer and chapman. (Percy, Nottingham, and Kinderly, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn)  
 Hutchings John Hay, Poland street, Oxford street, victualler. (Mangnell, Warwick square)  
 Jones Thomas, Camomile street, warehousman. (Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill)  
 Kerry John, Little Newport street, haberdasher. (Searle, Child's place, Temple bar)  
 Killick John Shepherd, Hackney Mills, Lea-bridge, miller. (Dixon, Allen, and Best, Paternoster row)  
 Knight John, Lower Clapton, corn chandler. (Collins and Waller, spital square)  
 Lambert Thomas and Samuel, Leeds, woollaplers. (Lee and Angner, Leeds, and Batty, Chancery lane)  
 Lanchester Ann, St. James's street, milliner. (Wybourn and Burke, Craig's court, Charing cross)  
 Lane Francis, Bromyard, Hereford, maltster. (Stephenson and Gower, Gray's inn)  
 Leathwood William, Liverpool, co k cutter. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, and Massey and Cartwright, Liverpool)  
 Leedham Isaac, Buxton, innkeeper. (Shaw, Weston hall, Derby, and Ware, Gray's inn)  
 Leven Solomon, jun. Barnes, Surry, broker. (Jacobs, Holborn court, Gray's inn)  
 Lister Thomas, King street, Holborn, coach plater. (A'Beckett and Weal, Broad street, Golden square)  
 Ludlam Jeffery, Wood street, hater. (Dann and Croftland, Broad street)  
 Maine Robert, Greenwich, floor cloth manufacturer. (Pearson, Greenwich)  
 Marchant Robin, and Martha Barton, Bond street, milliner. (Hunt, Surry street, Strand)  
 McCready William, Manchester, dealer. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New inn, and Meredith, Birmingham)  
 Meadows William, and Richard Johnson, Paddington, coal merchants. (Bousfield, Bouverie street)  
 Milward Charles Samuel, Bromley, Middlesex, miller. (Druce, Billiter square)  
 Mitchell John, Fleet market, brickmaker. (Pearce, Kirby street)  
 Molior Matthew, Bristol, grocer. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Frankis, Bristol)  
 Moore John, New Surry street, Blackfriars' road, iron monger. (Ellob, Catherine court, Trinity square)  
 Morgan George, Foster lane, Bishopgate street, cheese-monger. (Hammon, Hatton Garden)  
 Napier John, London road, St. George's fields, merchant. (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square)  
 Nicholson Jonathan, High street, St. Giles's, bookseller. (Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad street)  
 Niner Andrew, Totness, Devon, grocer. (Turner, Exeter, and Williams, Austin Friars)  
 Orme William, Charles street, Middlesex Hospital, bookseller. (Bellamy, Clifford's inn)  
 Pain John, Peckham, bricklayer. (Cartar, Deptford)  
 Peplow John, Kennington, coachmaker. (Lucas, Blackfriars' road)  
 Perkins John, Neath, Glamorgan, apothecary. (Brown, Carnif)  
 Peerrins Joseph, Portwood, Chester, cotton spinner. (Newton and Dale, stockport)  
 Place John, Southampton, builder. (Nichols, Southampton)  
 Pocket John, Weymouth, merchant. (Bousfield, Bouverie street)  
 Pountney Joseph, Cheddar, Somerset, paper maker. (Stevens, Bristol, and Sweet, Temple)  
 Pouffett Richard Brooke, Bermondsey, coal merchant. (Clutton, St. Thomas's street, Southwark)  
 Purvis John, Newcastle upon Tyne, vintner. (Kirkley, Newcastle, and Constable, Symond's inn)  
 Randall William, and Jonathan Marchant, Stockbridge, Hants, innkeepers. (Nichols, Southampton)  
 Rawborne James, Shorter's court, Throgmorton street, merchant. (Hackett, Chancery lane)  
 Roberts Joseph, Garden row, St. George's fields, baker. (Fower, Basing lane)  
 Robson Thomas, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, ship builder. (Blackiston, Symond's inn, and Thompson, Bishopwearmouth)  
 Rofcoe John, Liverpool, grocer. (Kidd, Liverpool, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings)  
 Rye Wharton, Oxford street, linen draper. (Lucker, Bartlett's buildings)

Shaw Daniel, Barnsley, York, mercer. (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton Garden, and Keir, Barnsley)  
 Shirt David, Tailhead, York, tanner. (Croftley, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Jackson, Bank end, near Barnsley)  
 Smith William, Portpool lane, Gray's inn lane, pump maker. (Orrell, Winsley street, Oxford street)  
 Smith Robert, Little Bush lane, Cannon street, carpenter. (Bennett, Philpot lane)  
 Southcombe George, Bristol, cheese and butter factor. (James, Gray's inn, and Martin, Bristol)  
 Stancome William, Swansea, shopkeeper. (Daniel, Bristol, and Pearsons, Temple)  
 Stemon Samuel, Axbridge, Somerset, baker. (Tarrant, Chancery lane, and Dean, Bridgewater)  
 Taylor William, Stepney, broker. (Latimer, Gray's inn square)  
 Taylor George, Barsted, Kent, paper maker. (Street and Woolfe, Philpot lane)  
 Thompson Harrison, Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen draper. (Lockwood, jun. Easingwold)  
 Thorpe John, Vine street, Chandos street, victualler. (Hamilton, Tavistock row, Covent garden)  
 Tigwell James, Gosport, Hants, linen-draper. (Syddall, Aldergate street)  
 Tomling James, Chadd's row, Gray's inn lane, builder. (Palton, Walbrook)  
 Tordoff John, Leeds, woollapler. (Lee and Rayner, Leeds, and Batty, Chancery lane)  
 Turpin James, Upper Tooting, Surry, corn dealer. (Collingwood, St. Saviour's church yard, Southwark)  
 Wakeling Edward, Clare, Suffolk, brewer. (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet street)  
 Warwick Philip, Fleet street, tailor. (Hodgson, Clement's inn)  
 Webb John, late of Great Portland street, but now in the King's Bench, hatter. (Gregory, Clement's inn)  
 Wilson Thomas, Camberwell, post master. (Croft, King street, Southwark)  
 Weston Thomas, jun. and John Williams, Longacre, coachmakers. (Naylor, Great Newport street)  
 Windle Edward Whitmore, Rotherhithe, ironmonger. (Noy, Minchin lane)  
 Withington John, Runcorn, Cheshire, stone mason. (Foulkes and Creffwell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn)  
 Worley Isaac, jun. Fish street hill, linen drapers. (Smith, Hatton garden)  
 Wright Samuel, sen. Grange road, Bermondsey, bricklayer. (Robinson, Bermondsey)  
 Young Edward, Spalding, Lincoln, liquor merchant. (Cope, Boston, and Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden)

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen Daniel, Newgate street, shoemaker, Nov. 27  
 Anderson Robert, Guilford street, merchant, Dec. 12  
 Appleby Jeremiah, Chatham, linen draper, Dec. 9  
 Atkew James, and William Wright, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, straw-hat manufacturers, Nov. 21  
 Balls John, Great Yarmouth, draper, Nov. 21  
 Banks Richard, Eltham, Kent, victualler, Dec. 30  
 Barber Robert, Oxford street, jeweller, Nov. 11  
 Beale Lloyd, and Thomas Alexander B. Basinghall street, warehousmen, Nov. 30  
 Beaton William sen. and jun. Robert and John, Masborough, York, chemists, Nov. 20  
 Bell Charles, Penrith, Cumberland, linen draper, Nov. 20  
 Berts James, Mileley, Essex, ship builder, Nov. 30  
 Blachford Daniel, Lombard street, gold and silver laceman, Dec. 5  
 Blachford Richard, Lombard street, gold and silver laceman, Dec. 5  
 Blachford Daniel and Richard, Lombard street, gold and silver laceman, Dec. 5  
 Boddy William, Scarborough, common brewer, Nov. 20  
 Bolton James and Fletcher, Warrington, potters, Dec. 9  
 Boulton George, late of Charing cross, coach proprietor, Dec. 30  
 Brandon John, King street, Goswell street, iron founder, Dec. 12  
 Brooks Joseph, John street, West Smithfield, hardwareman, Dec. 23  
 Browne Elizabeth, Liverpool, tea dealer, Dec. 6  
 Browning Joseph, Leadenhall street, hardwareman, Nov. 21  
 Bryan William, Camberwell, merchant, Nov. 14  
 Bryars, Lawrence, Liverpool, cooper, Dec. 11  
 Bull Thomas, Bristol brandy merchant, Dec. 12  
 Careless William, Brewood, Stafford, stock and lock maker, Dec. 11  
 Clapham William, Kennington, wine merchant, Dec. 2  
 Clarke James, Salisbury, haberdasher, Dec. 16  
 Clarkson George, Bristol, cabinet maker, Dec. 2  
 Cole John, Fore street, stationer, Nov. 18  
 Cooper William, Chick St. Olith, Essex, merchant, Dec. 9  
 Corrie John, High street, Lambeth, brewer, Nov. 18  
 Curtis James, and Honor Pitt Griffin, Ludgate hill, oil and colour merchants, Nov. 30  
 Dalton James, and Stephen and John Shalloo, Manchester, cotton spinner, Nov. 18  
 Davies Evan Thomas, Great Warner street, Clerkenwell, linen-draper, Dec. 2  
 Dean Joseph, Watling street, wholesale linen-draper, Dec. 2  
 Dean Richard, Kew bridge, tavern keeper, Dec. 12  
 De Perria Charles Francis Oliver, Duke street, Manchester square, victualler, Nov. 18

Desormeaux



- Deformeaux John, King street, Goswell street, iron-founder, Dec. 12  
 Dickie Thomas, Cornhill, bookfeller, Nov. 28  
 Dodd James, Pall mall, hatter, Nov. 25  
 Dodsworth Gregory, Beverley, York, draper, Dec. 1  
 Dunn James, Stockport, Chester, draper, Dec. 5  
 Elliott George, Winchester street, merchant, Nov. 28  
 Ellis Seth, Folkingham, Lincoln, woollen draper, Dec. 5  
 Eise George, Sutton in Ashfield, Notts, hofier, Dec. 11  
 Fell Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 14  
 Fenner John, Lawrence lane, wholesale linen draper, Dec. 9  
 Ferneley Thomas, and George Hulme, Manchester, cotton spinners Dec. 5  
 Freemantle John, King street, Goswell street, iron founder, Dec. 12  
 Freemantle John, John Brandon, and John Deformeaux, King street, Goswell street, iron founders, Dec. 12  
 French Martin, George street, Portman square, wine merchant, Jan. 30  
 Frodham Henry Elison, Flint, farmer, Dec. 1  
 Gane Job, Fowbridge, Wilts, carpenter, Nov. 16, Dec. 14  
 Gill Richard, Wakefield, miller Nov. 21  
 Glover William, and John, Poultry, haberdashers, Dec. 12  
 Gore William, Aldgate, Manchester warehouseman, November 28  
 Gould Moses, Dickleburg, Norfolk, woollen draper, December 8  
 Greenwood John, and William Grimaldi, Old Bond street, auctioneers, Nov. 28  
 Grimaldi William, Old Bond street, auctioneer, Nov. 28  
 Grimes George, Great Warner street, Cold Bath fields, linen-draper, Dec. 2  
 Hall William, Silver street, Wood street, Manchester warehouseman, Nov. 11, Dec. 12  
 Hamilton Archibald, and David Haliburton, Oxford street, linen drapers, Nov. 28  
 Hardman Joseph, Manchester, merchant, Nov. 16  
 Hardwick Thomas, Manchester, merchant, Nov. 18  
 Harrison, Samuel, Kent road, Surry, bricklayer, Dec. 19  
 Harfuett Samuel, Manchester, leather seller, Nov. 20  
 Harty Lewis, Watford, Herts, silk throwster, Nov. 25  
 Haywood Henry, Ramsgate, butcher, Nov. 25  
 Henry Henry, Liverpool, tailor Dec. 6  
 Holland John, Cheapside, haberdasher, Dec. 11  
 Holmes Samuel, Thomas street, Southwark, merchant, Dec. 2  
 Hunter John, Great Newport street, haberdasher, Jan. 30  
 Hunter Patrick, Bristol, merchant, Dec. 1  
 Hyde James, and John Chadwick, Manchester, dyers, Dec. 7  
 Jackson John, Great Yarmouth, chemist, Nov. 28  
 James John, Stafford, grocer, Oct. 31  
 Jeffrey Thomas, Old Jewry, wholesale linen draper, November 21  
 Johnson Joseph, Twickenham's mills, Northampton, miller, Nov. 21  
 Jones John, Llangollen, Denbigh, shopkeeper, Nov. 13  
 Jones John, Old Gravel lane, corn factor, Dec. 23  
 Kay Joseph, Lloyd's Coffee house, underwriter, Dec. 5  
 Kirkman Edward, Portsmouth, linen draper, Dec. 9  
 Knott Robert, Wymondham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, Dec. 11  
 Knowlton Charles, Bristol, linen draper, Jan. 13  
 Lawton William, St. Catharine's street, biscuit baker, Nov. 28  
 Leach John, Turnham Green, shopkeeper, Nov. 18  
 Lee John, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 5  
 Leo Joseph, Manchester, merchant, Jan. 30  
 Levy Jacob Israel, Haydon street, Minorities, merchant, Nov. 21  
 Lewis Arthur, Banbury, mercer, Dec. 2  
 Life John, Ripley, York, grocer, Nov. 13  
 Life George, High Harrowgate, York, innkeeper, Nov. 13  
 Lomax Samuel, Tonge, Lancaster, victualler, Dec. 6  
 Loth George and William, and John Diederick Lubben, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants, Nov. 29  
 Lycett James, Manchester, calico manufacturer, Nov. 24  
 Lyons James, Savage gardens, merchant, Nov. 14  
 Madden Henry, Liverpool, merchant, Nov. 16  
 Mark William, Plymouth-dock, linen draper, Dec. 2  
 Martin Henry, Wallingford, Berks, linen draper, Nov. 25  
 Mason Walter, Heartly place, Kent road, brandy merchant, Dec. 5  
 Matthews Michael, Bath, grocer, Nov. 22  
 Medhurst William, Rois, Hereford, innholder, Dec. 4  
 Merae Theophilus and Moses La Porte M. Queen street, Cheapside, warehousemen, Jan. 20  
 Merry John, Hatfield, West Smithfield, Dec. 2  
 Mitchell William, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, victualler, Nov. 21  
 Moffatt Thomas, Goswell street, blue manufacturers, Nov. 11, Jan. 9  
 Moffatt Thomas, and John Brown, Goswell street, blue manufacturers, Nov. 11  
 Monteith James, Gracechurch street, druggist, Dec. 12  
 Morgan John, Enfield highway, farmer, Oct. 31  
 Mosely John, Swine Fleet, York, potatoe merchant, Dec. 16  
 Mullens William, Cheam, builder, Dec. 5  
 Neales Thomas, St. Martin's lane, dealer in spirituous liquors, Nov. 30  
 Neild Joseph, Manchester, grocer, Dec. 7  
 Newman Charles, Whitechapel, shopkeeper, Dec. 12  
 Newman Henry, Skinner street, currier, Dec. 16  
 Nichols Samuel, jun. Bath, upholsterer, Nov. 13, Dec. 11  
 Odell, Peirce, Sloane square, bricklayer, Nov. 14  
 Parke Samuel Fenning, East Smithfield, liquor merchant, Oct. 31  
 Patterson George, Hertford, merchant Dec. 11  
 Penn Isaac, Leather lane, oilman Jan. 29  
 Phelps Samuel, Grosvenor place, merchant Dec. 2  
 Platt George, Weaky, York, clothier Nov. 18  
 Powell James, Wapping street, coffin and box maker Nov. 28  
 Pugh William, Berwick street, Soho, tailor Nov. 25  
 Pullinger Henry, Ropley, Hants, woollen draper Dec. 2  
 Purbrick William, Gloucester, linen draper Jan. 13  
 Ramsay William, Bury Dec. 5  
 Rawlins James, Red Lion street, Clerkenwell, hardwareman Dec. 16  
 Rayner James Nightingale, Ely, Cambridge, linen draper Nov. 25  
 Read Robert, Caroline Mews, Bedford square, stable keeper Nov. 21  
 Redfern William, Nottingham, hofier Dec. 6  
 Remington George and Alexander, Oxford street, cabinet makers Nov. 30  
 Riddlesthorpe George Adolphus, Whitechapel, haberdasher Dec. 16  
 Rideal William, Wakefield, merchant Nov. 12  
 Robinson Robert, Manchester, cotton twist and web dealer Jan. 9  
 Ross Daniel Alcock, Gracechurch street, hofier Nov. 30  
 Rouse Richard, late of Mluster, Isle of Sheppy, carpenter, but now in the prison of Maidstone Nov. 11  
 Roxburgh James, Winchester street, insurance broker Dec. 2  
 Shaw John, Newgate street, linen draper Dec. 23  
 Simpkin Robert Law, Leicester, hofier Nov. 13  
 Smith Samuel John, Ormskirk, check manufacturer Dec. 11  
 Stevens George, jun. Bedford, grocer Nov. 21  
 Stone Isaac and Parson Cuffance, Great Yarmouth, shipwrights Nov. 21  
 Tabrum Robert and John Barron, Walbrook, Manchester warehousemen Dec. 16  
 Taylor Edward and James, Clapham, builders, Nov. 13  
 Thomas John, St. James's place, tailor Nov. 18  
 Thomas Anthony, Duke street, St. James's, feather manufacturer Nov. 18  
 Thompson James, Liverpool, merchant Dec. 1  
 Thorneley Thomas, Manchester, tallow chandler Dec. 7  
 Todd Joseph, Berwick upon Tweed, merchant Nov. 18  
 Tucker William, jun. Exeter, serge manufacturer Dec. 9  
 Turley Thomas, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan, brewer Nov. 21  
 Turner James, Rochford, Essex, carrier Dec. 2  
 Tyrrell John, Maidstone, ironmonger Jan. 27  
 Osborne William, Finsbury square, merchant Oct. 31  
 Van der Hoeven Dirk Jean, Bury court, St. Mary Axe, merchant Dec. 2  
 Varndell William, Hartley row, Hants, coachmaker Dec. 5  
 Vodeli Albert, Paul's Chain, furrier Dec. 21  
 Wain James and Thomas AGG, Basinghall street, and Calne, Wilts, clothiers Nov. 13  
 Watkins James, Chepstow, Monmouth, draper Dec. 18  
 Watkinson Samuel, Liverpool, carpet dealer Dec. 8  
 Weaver William, Bow line, warehouseman Nov. 30  
 Webb William, Westminster bridge road, coal-merchant Dec. 5  
 Weedon Joseph, Albion place, Blackfriars road, hofier Nov. 4  
 Whitaker William Wakefield and Joseph W. Lee Green, York, colliers Nov. 15, 23  
 Wilks Rowland, Cheapside, hatter Nov. 11  
 William Charles, fen, Turnham green, butcher Oct. 31  
 Williamson William, Gringley-on-the-hill, Notts, corn factor Dec. 6  
 Winn William, Lancaster, linen draper Dec. 5  
 Winna' Edward Clewer, Clains, Worcester, miller Dec. 4  
 Wood Robert and George Payne, Liverpool, grocers Dec. 2  
 Wright William, Ashby de la Zouch, draper Nov. 18  
 Young Solomon, Newport street, linen draper Dec. 12  
 Young William Weston, Aberdair Mill, Glamorgan, miller Dec. 12  
 Zinck Henry, Liverpool, merchant Nov. 20

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

**BURLINGTON-HOUSE**, which is the property of the Marquis of Hartington, will, it is expected, be pulled down in the course of a year, and on its site will be erected a crescent or square, with a street in

a direction north and south. At the end next Old Burlington-street, it is proposed to place a handsome iron railing; and at the entrance in Piccadilly, gates, with a porter's lodge on one side, and a surveyor's office at the other.

A-plan



A plan has been set on foot, for erecting a third winter Theatre in the metropolis:—To accomplish this object, it is proposed to apply to parliament for a Bill, giving the committee power to carry it into effect, by enabling them to raise a capital not exceeding 200,000*l.* by transferable shares of 100*l.* each. Two and a half per cent. on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of procuring an Act of Parliament, or such other legal authority as shall enable the Proprietors to purchase land, tenements, and other property, on a proper site for the building; and also to defray the expense of making surveys, plans, estimates, &c. The remainder to be made by calls or instalments of not more than 10 per cent. at any one time.

On the 22d of October, the navigation of the Canal, from the Thames to the town of Croydon, was opened. The proprietors assembled to celebrate so interesting an event. They met at Sydenham (about five miles from Croydon), and there embarked in one of the company's barges, which was handsomely decorated with flags, &c. At the moment of this barge's moving forward, an excellent band played "God save the King," and a salute of 21 guns was fired. The Proprietors' barge then advanced, followed by a great many barges, loaded, some of them with coals, others with stone, corn, &c. &c. After passing a wharf, erected at Penge Common by John Scott, Esq. by means of which the towns of Beckenham, Bromley, and a considerable part of Kent are accommodated with coals, manure, and all articles of merchandize, at a greatly reduced rate of carriage, the gay fleet of barges entered Penge Forest. The Canal passes through this forest, in a part so elevated, that it affords the most extensive prospects, comprehending Beckenham, and several beautiful scattered villages and seats, Shooter's-hill, Addington-hills, Banstead Downs, and numerous other picturesque objects in the counties of Kent and Surrey. The inhabitants of Croydon met this interesting procession some miles from their town, and hailed it with loud and repeated cheers. When the Proprietors approached the basin at Croydon, it was surrounded by many thousands of persons, assembled to greet, with thanks and applause, those by whose patriotic perseverance so important a work had been accomplished. It is impossible to describe adequately, the scene which presented itself, and the feelings which prevailed, when the Proprietors' barge was entering the basin, at which instant the band was playing "God save the King," the guns were firing, the bells of the churches were ringing; and this immense concourse of delighted persons were hailing, by universal and hearty, and long continued shouts, the dawn of their commerce and prosperity. The Proprietors walked to the Greyhound Inn, accompanied by

music, and preceded by the workmen, who marched in order, with their tools on their shoulders, enjoying the consciousness of having finished a canal, which is allowed to be one of the highest and best constructed in England.

#### MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Norman Lamont, esq. late of the 1st. foot guards, to Miss Porch, daughter of John P. esq.—Lord Viscount Barnard, eldest son of the Earl of Darlington, to Lady Sophia Poulett, eldest daughter of Earl P.

John Grenside, jun. esq. of Mark-lane, to Frances, only daughter of the late John Doughty, esq. of Aldermanbury.

At Greenwich, Mr. Nelson Wake, of Rotherhithe, to Miss Catherine Morgan, second daughter of Christopher Morgan, esq. of St. Paul's, Deptford.

M. M. Boutlin, youngest son of Thomas B. esq. of Turville Park, Bucks, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Hugh Gibson, esq. of Watling-street.

At Camberwell, the Rev. Robert Collett, A. M. to Miss F. S. Smith, daughter of Henry S. esq.—Mr. Robert Symonds, of London, to Miss Caroline Cockburn.

At Kensington, the Rev. W. Palmer, M. A. vicar of Ilton, Somerset, to Mary, only daughter of the late Stephen Pitt.

Edward Ellice, esq. to Lady Hannah Bettesworth, sister to Earl Grey, and relict of Captain R. R. N.

At Walthamstow, Brooke Baynes Hurlock, esq. to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Peter Laprimaudaye, esq. of Austin Friars.

At Lambeth, Peer Georgi, esq. of Brixton Rise, Surrey, to Cecilia, third daughter of the late Edward Beetham, esq.

Francis Ludlow Holt, esq. to Miss Bell, of Southampton-street, Strand.

At Greenwich, the Earl of Lindsey, to Miss Layard, eldest daughter of the late Dean of Bristol.

Mr. Philip Heisch, of Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, to Mary, second daughter of John Scott, esq. of Bedford-square.

Joseph Bell, esq. of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss E. Perry, of Clapham Common.

At Islington, Richard Percival, jun. esq. of Lombard-street, to Sarah, only daughter of John Blackett, esq. of Highbury Place.

At Chiswick, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to Lady Elizabeth Forster.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Jeremiah Dick, esq. of Finsbury Square, to Harriett, youngest daughter of the late John le Coq, esq.—Robert Wilmot, esq. of Guildford-street, to Jane, only daughter of the late Sampson Wheildon, of Cædon, Staffordshire.

At the Earl of Breadalbane's, Park-lane, John Henry Ley, esq. to Lady Frances Hay, second daughter of the late Marquis of Tweeddale.

At Mary-le-bone Church, James Dove, esq.



esq. of Wexham House, near Windsor, to Catherine Rachel, third daughter of A. Douglass, esq. of Midshiel's, Roxburgh.

DIED.

The Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, &c. [*A Biographical Sketch will be given in our next.*]

At Lansdown-house, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. John Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycomb in England, Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitz-Maurice, and Baron Dunkerron, in Ireland. His Lordship was in his forty-fourth year. He succeeded his father, the late Marquis, in 1805; and the same year, married Lady Gifford, relict of Sir Duke Gifford, Baronet, by whom he has left no issue, but is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, Lord Henry Petty. He had been for many months in a declining state of health. In the autumn of the present year, by the advice of his medical attendants, he was preparing to embark for Lisbon, to try the effect of the temperature of the atmosphere of that country. Previously to his intended departure, he visited his favourite castle at Southampton, and finding himself daily getting better, he abandoned his intention of going to Portugal. His disorder was a liver complaint, to which he had for many years been subject. His lordship had a presentiment of his approaching end. It was only three days before his death that he observed to a favourite domestic, "Happy is that man who closes his earthly career when in sleep." It was a singular circumstance that he should depart this life in a way most agreeable to his own wishes: his lordship died without a groan, at a time when his servant was sitting near the head of the bed, and imagined his master to have been still asleep. It was not until half an hour afterwards that he was discovered to be dead. He was a man of the most unassuming and conciliatory manners: in his domestic habits he was beloved by all his household. A few months since, as he passed the church-yard at Paddington, commenting on the display of a pompous funeral procession, when extended frequently a hundred miles into the country, he ridiculed the idea, and added, "When I die, pray let my remains be deposited here." In consequence of that request being lately repeated, the body will be deposited there in a vault, over which a plain mausoleum will be erected to his memory.

At his house, in Seymour Place, Lord Monsen, 23. He succeeded his father in 1805; the following year married Lady Sarah Saville, and has left one son, to whom the title devolves.

In Pall-Mall, Sir Frederick Morton Eden, Bart. He was a man of distinguished knowledge, particularly on political and commercial subjects. He was also a man of speculation, and was chiefly instrumental in founding the Globe Insurance Company. About a year

ago he was deprived of a most amiable and accomplished wife, to the regret of a wide circle of friends.—Sir Frederick has left a large and valuable library, among which are many rare and curious manuscripts.

Mrs. Batson, relict of George B. esq. and sister of Sir R. Kingsmill, Bart. of Sidmington House, Hants.

In Hans Place, Lieut.-colonel Henry Brownrigg, deputy-adjutant general to the forces in Ceylon.

At Camberwell, W. Fenner, esq. a member of the court of assistants of the company of stationers, to whom he has bequeathed 2000*l.*

In Sloane-street, W. Gordon, eldest son of the late Stephen Havin, esq. of the Bahamas.

At Wapping, Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. S.

At Clapton, Mrs. Baxter, wife of William B. esq. 48.

Davison Munton, esq. deputy-auditor of excise, son of the late Rev. Anthony M. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

At St. George's Hospital, Thomas Soaper, a carpenter, whose death was occasioned by the bite of a rattlesnake, which he wantonly provoked in its cage.

In Newgate-street, Mrs. Ann Gardiner, wife of Mr. Joseph G. wholesale stationer.

In the prime of life, Mr. G. M. Woodward, an artist of some reputation in the caricature line of drawing, and only son of Mr. W. of Stanton, in the Dale, Derbyshire.

At Whitton, Edmund Hill, esq. 76. He has left property to the enormous amount of 800,000*l.* To Mr. Fish, of Greville-street, Hatton-garden, and to another gentleman, he has left 360,000*l.* each; to the Rev. Mr. Taylor, his nearest relative, who was offered 100,000*l.* some time ago, for the chance of his legacy, he has bequeathed 36,000*l.* He has left nothing to his relatives in Somersetshire, whom he had placed on a valuable estate in that county, which he had bought for 75,000*l.* and which he had assured them they should inherit. Mr. Hill was originally a tailor at Brentford; and the person who succeeded him in that business, still carries on the trade in that town. It was by the Powder Mills at Whitton, that Mr. Hill realised his vast fortune. He enjoyed the complete supply of Turkey in powder, whence he imported back the produce of the Levant, and with it carried on the business of a Turkey merchant.

At the Bull and Mouth Inn, Bull and Mouth-street, the Rev. G. H. Glasse, rector of Hanwell. He was found suspended from a bed-post in that house. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased came to the Inn one evening, and took a place in one of the northern stages. He went to bed at an early hour, and when the chambermaid went to call him at half-past four, she discovered him hanging from the bed-post. She immediately gave the alarm, and one of the hostlers came to her assistance, and cut down the body. The suspension was effected by a towel, and the pocket-



pocket-handkerchief of the deceased. A surgeon was called in; but there was no room for the application of his skill, as the body was then nearly cold, and he was of opinion that death had taken place some hours.

At High-hill Ferry, Upper Clapton, *Mrs. Jane de Brissac*, 80.

At North-End, Fulham, *Thomas Hall*, esq.

In Queen Square, *Mrs. Chambers*, relict of the Rev. Dr. William C.

*Mrs. Glossop*, relict of Mr. Peter G. of the stamp-office, 86.

At Bow, *Edward Wilkinson*, esq. 81.

In Gower-street, *Mrs. Nunn*, wife of William N. esq. of Upper Tooting.

At Walworth, *Lady Rose*, widow of Sir John William R. late recorder of London, 55.

At Paddington, *Paul Sandby*, esq. R. A. 84.

At Pentonville, *Mrs. E. Harris*, 25.

At Chelsea, *Theophilus Pritzer*, esq. 62.

At Kennington, *Mrs. Sarah Beesley*, relict of Mr. Henry B. an eminent manufacturer at Worcester, 78.

At St. George's in the East, *Mrs. Clapperton*, widow of William C. esq.

At Dulwich, *Mrs. Adams*, 86.

At Hackney, the only daughter of George Walker, esq.

In Bridge-street, *James Dixon*, esq. 56.

At Camberwell, *Robert Curling*, esq. 69.

At Greenwich, *Mrs. Maitland*, wife of Robert M. esq. 71.

The Rev. *James Maidman*, aged 70, many years rector of Perrivale, in the county of Middlesex, and Minister of Kingsland Chapel, after a long and severe indisposition, solely brought on by the arduous duties of his profession, which he continued to serve long after his constitution was greatly injured. He was well known as a true Christian, and a man in whose strict integrity every one might confide, and is sincerely lamented by his disconsolate widow, and many friends.

At Woolwich, *W. Anderson*, esq. aged 102, who had belonged to the train of artillery upwards of 80 years, had fought in all the campaigns on the continent under William Duke of Cumberland, and retained his faculties till within a few days of his death.

At Kensington Palace, *J. A. Schwartz*, esq. equerry to the Duke of Sussex.

The celebrated composer, *J. Haydn*, 76. He was born at Rhoran, in Lower Austria, in 1733. He is justly considered as the father of music in our day; for, although in his youth he diligently studied the works of every great master, ancient and modern, his transcendent genius soaring above them all, soon called the attention of the whole musical world upon himself; all admiring him, first for the beauty, boldness, and originality of his works, and afterwards regarding him as the best model for study and imitation. He died at Gumpendorf, near Vienna.

Major-General John Ronald M'Kenzie, who so gloriously fell in the battle of Talavera, was the representative of a very ancient family, whose patrimonial estate (Suddie) lies in that part of the county of Ross, called the Black Isle. He fell in or about his 47th year. He began his military career in the marines, under the immediate eye of his uncle, General M'Kenzie, of that corps, and for some time previous to 1794, did the duty of Adjutant to the Chatham division. Upon the death of his uncle, by which he succeeded to some personal fortune, he relinquished the marines, perhaps from an ambition to get forward in his profession more rapidly than that service admits of. In the spring of 1794, he became Major of the 2d battalion of the 78th foot, raised by the present Lord Seaforth. In the latter end of that year, or early in 1795, both battalions of the 78th were consolidated; by which measure this gallant officer became attached to the 1st battalion, and with the officers and men from the 2d, joined the 1st battalion at the Cape, whence they proceeded 1200 strong to India, where the regiment served with distinction, under the present lieutenant-general (then colonel) M'Kenzie Frazer. With this corps the gallant Major-General served many years in India, and latterly commanded the regiment. He returned to Europe in 1801-2, sincerely regretted by his regiment, and all who knew him—and if his service in the east was not marked by any brilliant professional event, it was because the situation of that country, during his stay in it, did not call for any active exertion. Promoted to the rank of colonel soon after he came home, on the breaking out of the present war, 1803, he was placed on the northern staff as a brigadier; he was afterwards made governor and commandant of Alderney, and soon replaced on the northern staff as major-general, which situation he held, when, on his own solicitation, he was removed to the command of a brigade in Portugal in 1808. He was in Parliament four years, first for the Sutherland district of boroughs, and latterly for the shire of Sutherland, in the room of Mr. William Dundas. In 1804, he superintended the levy; and in 1805, the discipline of that gallant, but ill-fated, second 2d battalion of the 78th, which, when but recruits, in fact, beat the chosen troops of France on the plains of Maida, but were afterwards annihilated with their gallant young leader, lieutenant-colonel M'Leod, in the last Egyptian expedition. He was a zealous, steady, cool, soldier—a mild and most friendly man. The service loses in him a most excellent officer—his friends, an estimable and amiable man. The 78th adored him, and will long lament him. His estate, called Suddie, devolves to an only sister, married to a Capt. Potts, of the 42d regiment, by whom she has a large family.



# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

• • Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

## NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

*Married.*] At Jarrow, Mr. T. Blenkinsop, of Low Heworth, to Miss Hutton, daughter of Michael H. esq. of Laverick Hall.

At Newcastle, Mr. John Hume, to Miss Mary Nevin.—Lieut. Brown of the 68th foot, to Miss Mary Richmond, of Barnard Castle.

At Morpeth, Mr. W. Womack, to Miss Margaret Grey.—Capt. G. Best, of Liverpool, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Smith, of Musselburgh.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. W. Sanderson, to Miss Denton.

At Lanchester, Mr. Ralph Burly, of Newbiggen, to Miss Selby, of Langley Park House.—The Rev. Edward Marshall, curate of Esh and Salty, to Miss Sarah Thompson, only daughter of Mrs. Dinah T.

*Died.*] At Cox's Green, Durham, Mr. George Dobson, 70.

At Ovington, Mr. John Ions.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Barker.

At Belford, Mr. George Macdonald, first lieutenant of the Royal Marines, 20.

At Gargrave, Mrs. Hardacre, wife of Mr. H. surgeon.

At Alnwick, Mr. T. Kell.—Richard Carr, esq. of Ditchburne, 78.

At Sinkhouse, near Staindrop, Miss Morrell, 20.

At St. Anthon's, Mrs. Hubbuck, 86.

At Hexham, Mrs. Eliz. Wilkinson, 82.—Catherine, daughter of Mr. Ambrose Maddison, of the Phoenix Inn, 34.—Mrs. Wrangham, wife of Mr. W. chemist, 48.

At Lambshield, near Hexham, Mrs. Mary Iveson, 88.

Mrs. Little, wife of Mr. L. of the Healyfield leadmines, 23.

At Horncliff, Berwick, Mr. George Chapman, ship owner, many years in the Baltic trade, 87.

At Hylton Ferry, Mr. L. Wheatley, sen.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Anne Reah, 81.

At Crawcrook, Mr. G. Greener, 98.

At Embleton, Joseph Wood, esq.

At E swick Cottage, Mrs. Kirton, wife of Mr. Isaac K. of North Shields, 22.

At Wooler, Mrs. Hannah Orde, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas O. vicar of Kirk-Newton, 63.

At Broomyholme, Capt. William W. Forster, youngest son of Matthew F. esq.

At Newham, Mr. Robert Thomson, 84.

At Berwick, Miss Pattison.—Mrs. Crawford, 73.—Mrs. Mary Morrison, 89.—Mrs. Spence, 73.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Peter Carruthers.—Mr. Richard Todd, 70.—Mr. Dominico Manticha, a native of Italy, 61.—Mr. John Miller, 27.—Mr. Adam Weatherston, 65.

At Durham, Mrs. Wilson, wife of John W. esq. 41.—Mr. W. Heslop, 85.—Mr. Jos. Alderson, 81.—Mrs. Parker, relict of the Rev. Edward P. rector of Merrington, and vicar of St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham.

At Chester-le-Street, Mrs. Kennedy, of Newcastle, 41.

At Littleburn, near Durham, Mrs. Gibson.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Sanderson, of Hexham, relict of John S. esq. 43.—Mrs. Bainbridge.—Mr. R. M. Child.—Miss Isabella Grierson.—Mrs. Hunter, of the Rising Sun public-house. She lost her eye-sight when only three years old, notwithstanding which she could perform several kinds of needle-work, and was so exact in the arrangement of her house, that the smallest article, even to an inch, set out of its place, could not escape her scrutinizing researches.—Joseph, youngest son of the late Mr. John Affleck, 16.—Mrs. Guthrie, wife of Mr. John G. of Low Heworth, 78.—Mrs. Wilson, widow of Mr. W. schoolmaster, 55.—Mr. W. Burnup, 51.—M. Bryan Turnbull.

## CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Brampton, Richard Hodgson, esq. of Moorhouse-hall, near Carlisle, a major in the Honourable East India Company's service on the Bengal establishment, to Miss Hetherington, only daughter of the late John H. esq. of Intack.

At Beaumont, Mr. John Norman, jun. of Kirk-Andrews, to Miss Faulder.

At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Dixon, of Hensingham, to Miss Frances Kennedy.—Mr. W. Brownrigg, of Sandwith, to Miss Jane Ashley.—Mr. W. Telford, of Sandwith, to Miss Jane Harker.—R. Wilkinson, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Bragg.

At Harrington, Capt. W. Edgar, of the Water of Orr, to Miss Lonsdale.

*Died.*]



*Died.*] At Wreay, near Brampton, Mr. H. Graham.

At Workington, Mr. Ralph Gleeson, organist, 22.—Mr. Newark Shipley.—Mr. John Mucklewean.—Mr. Samuel Wise.—Mrs. Mary Barnes, 58.—Mr. W. Fearon, printer.—Mr. William Wild, 74.

At Kendal, Mr. Henry Brewer, surgeon, 31.

At Harrington, Mrs. Key, 92.—Mrs. Sarah Grave.

At Egremont, Mrs. Jane Bateman.

At Pasture-lane, near Hesketh Newmarket, Lieutenant James, of the Cumberland militia, 23.

At Portinscale, near Keswick, Mr. Jos. Keen, 66.

At Derwent Bank, Mr. J. Atkinson, 68.

At Burton in Kendal, Mr. John Nicholson, 60.

At Orton Rigg, Mr. John Blain, 48.

At Burton in Lonsdale, Mrs. Mary King.

At Kirkland, Kendal, Mrs. Jane Haygarth, 74.

At Papcastle, Mr. Thomas Watson, 59.

At Keswick, Mr. John Crosthwaite, 80.

At Newtown, near Carlisle, Mr. Francis Lamony, 43.

At Denton Holme Foot, T. Coscrow, 96.

At Wetheral, Mr. T. Nichol.

At Wigton, Mrs. Mary Chambers.

At Elterly Lodge, Mrs. Anne Birkett, daughter of the late Rev. Edward B. prebendary of Carlisle cathedral, 79.

At Penrith, Mr. J. W. Fisher, 29.—Mr. T. Murthwaite, of the Black Bull Inn, 95.—

Mr. Jeremiah Jackson.—Mr. John Varty, 75.

At Water-end, in Loweswater, Mr. Jonathan Dixon.

At Sandwith, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. Joseph M. and the next day, at Sandwith Outfield, his son-in-law, Mr. T. Savage.

At Morresby, Miss Woodall.

At Whitehaven, W. Lewthwaite, esq. late of Broadgate in Millom, 70.—Mr. Richard Oyes, 55.—Mr. T. Holmes.—Mr. Emanuel Burton, 77.

At Carlisle, Mr. T. Stephenson, 45.—Mrs. Relph, 25.—Mr. T. Wales, 62.—Mr. T. Nixon, 80.—Miss Ann Moore.

#### YORKSHIRE.

An excellent library has been established at Aberford, patronised by all the distinguished families in the environs of that beautiful village, and is supported by upwards of 40 subscribers. The general management of the business is conducted by a committee of three persons, balloted for annually. Mr. Allen, Mr. W. Sanderson, and Mr. Joseph Ellerton, form the committee for 1809-10. Great praise is due to Mr. Wilks, the librarian, for the excellent order and preservation in which the books are kept.

*Married.*] At Bransby, W. J. Charlton, esq. of Hesleyside, Northumberland, to Katherine Henrietta, third daughter of the late Francis Cholmeley, esq.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 192.

At Bowden, Booth Grey, esq. to Lady Sophia Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

At Skepton, Mr. Holden, of Halifax, bookseller, to Miss Pollard.

At Driffield, Captain John Rose, of Hull, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. William Porter.

At York, Mr. William Askwith, proctor, to Miss Buckle, daughter of Joseph B. esq.

At Smeaton, W. B. Bayley, esq. M. D. of Northallerton, to Miss Hewgill, daughter of the late Rev H. H. of Hornby Grange.

At Hull, Mr. Thomas Wilson, of the Rein Deer Inn, to Miss Thompson, of the Crown Inn.—Capt. T. Pears to Mrs. Sherwood.

At Richmond, Mr. Summers, of Moortown, near Leeds, to Miss Goodwill, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. G. rector of the former place.

At Scarbro', Capt. John Smelt, to Miss Mary Fowler, eldest daughter of Mr. J. F.

At New-Malton, William Middleton, esq. of Norton Grange, to Miss Anne Walker, second daughter of John W. esq.

*Died.*] At York, Mrs. Bedingfield, relict of Edward B. esq.—Mr. T. Brayshaw, 46.—On the anniversary of his 71st year, Mr. T. Willans.—Mr. W. Stott, 75.—Mrs. Dawson, 86.—Mr. T. Palmer, 66.—T. Atkinson, esq. 84.—Miss Sarah Hampton, 35.

At Leeds, Mr. Cooper, jun. His death was occasioned by eating nuts.—Mrs. Waugh, 82.—Mrs. Arthington.—Mr. John Priestley, late quarter-master serjeant to the south battalion of Leeds volunteers, and to the second battalion of local militia, attached to this borough.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Proctor, 65.—Mrs. Dodworth.—Mr. T. Roebuck, 58.—Mr. W. Sykes, 87.—Mrs. Hallam.

At Hull, Mr. R. Duncan, of Great Driffield, surgeon, who served in that capacity for 23 years in the navy, 53.—Mrs. Alfnew, 80.—Mrs. Burnham, 72.—Mr. T. Good, 75.—Mr. R. West, 54.—Mr. John Mowld, 75.—Mrs. Mary Wright, 72.—Mrs. Roxby, 71.

At Beverley, Mr. Edward Lee, 78.—Mr. T. Dawson.

At Pickering, Miss Borton.

At Ripon, the Rev. Isaac Godmond, 44 years vicar of the collegiate church there, 74.—Miss Askwith, daughter of W. A. esq.—The Rev. Isaac Cook, A. M. head-master of the grammar school.

At Seamer, near Scarborough, Mr. Dunsley, 35.

At Rawthorpe Hall, near Huddersfield, Mr. Jos. Dobson, sen. 68.

At West Mills, Mirfield, Mrs. Brook, relict of Samuel B. esq. 55.

At Bridlington, Marmaduke Prickett, esq.—Mrs. Ann Dixon, wife of Mr. James D. post-master, 35.

At Beeston, Mr. Samuel Dixon, 79.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Hebden, widow of William H. esq.



At Wetherby, Mr. Theophilus Wetherherd, attorney.

At Kilnwick, Mr. John Morley, steward of R. Denison, esq. 42.

At Fulford, near York, John Marriott, esq. formerly a captain in the royal navy.

At West Ella Grange, Mr. William Watson, 41.

At Newton, near Wakefield, Mrs. Waterhouse, of the Bull, 66.

At Azerley, near Ripon, at the house of her son-in-law, Major Hall, Mrs. Charnock, relict of George C. esq. of Wakefield, 78.

At Otley, Mrs. Dinely, 82.

At Skipton, Mrs. Schofield, relict of Capt. S.

At Ranskill, Mr. T. Marriott, 99.

At Ossett, Mr. John Emerson, 62.

At Swanland, Mr. R. Ringrose of Hull, 28.

At Aberford, Mrs. Stanley.

#### LANCASHIRE.

On the memorable 25th of October, the first stone of a most elegant equestrian statue, intended to be raised by public subscription, was laid in the centre of Great George Square, Liverpool, with the following inscription:—

“This stone, the foundation of a statue erected by public subscription, in commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the accession of his most gracious Majesty King George the Third, to the throne of these realms, was laid on the 25th day of October, 1809, by John Clarke, esq. mayor of Liverpool.”

An association has been formed in Liverpool for the very humane purpose of preventing the cruelty so commonly inflicted on animals. As a first object of their concern, the members propose to notice the overlading and ill-treatment of cart-horses.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, George T. Sealy, esq. son of Richard S. esq. of Lisbon, to Sophia, eldest daughter of George Roach, esq.—M. N. Campbell, esq. to Miss Helen Campbell, second daughter of the late John C. esq. sen. of Glasgow.—Richard Pears, esq. of Warrington, to Miss Mandale, only daughter of Mr. John M.—Capt. G. Ververs, to Miss Eliz. Lythgoe, of Chester.

At Blackburn, the Rev. F. W. Dyer, minister of the Baptist chapel, to Miss Alice Bury.

At Manchester, Mr. E. Wilson, to Mary, second daughter of Michael Bentley, esq.

At Childwall, W. Brydon, esq. of London, to Miss Comberbach, of Mosley Vale.

*Died.*] At Wigan, Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. A. post-master.

At Leyland, Miss Alice Critchley, 28.

At Bolton, Mr. Joseph Heywood.

At Huyton, the Rev. Mr. Ashton, 64.

At the New Inn, near Blackstone Edge, Mrs. Stead.

At Latham House, Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of the late Rev. Edward T. of Bishops, Kent.

At Hooley Hill, Mr. John Stopford.

At Overton, Richard Williamson, esq. 70.

At Copster-hall, near Oldham, Mr. Ralph Kershaw, 41.

At Manchester, Mrs. Shaw, 91.—Mr. R. Bagshaw.—Mr. J. Radley, 63.—Mrs. Meadowcroft, wife of R. M. esq.

At Poulton, near Lancaster, Mrs. Eidsforth.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Parkinson, 79.—Jackson Mason, esq. one of the aldermen of the borough, highly esteemed for his ability and integrity in his profession as a solicitor, 56.

At Shaw, near Rochdale, James Lancashire, esq. 36.

At Blackburn, Mr. John Simpson, 32.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Mary Blackburn, 41.

—Mr. Angus McDonald, dock-master, 78.

—Mrs. Mary Park, 75.—Mr. Joseph Hamer,

of the Golden Lion Inn, 47.—Mr. T. Hig-

ginson, 27.—John Stanton, esq. 49.—Mr.

H. Kennedy, formerly a captain in the African trade.—Mr. T. Whittam, 65.—Mrs. E.

Harmer, relict of Henry H. esq. 58.—Mrs.

Christian, 87.—Mrs. Hargraves, 65.—Mr.

John Turner.—Mrs. Jane Orme, 84.—Mr.

John Copple.—Mrs. Ann Griffin, 56.—Mrs.

Mary King, 60.

At his residence at Scarisbrick, aged 58, Thomas Eccleston, esq. The agricultural improvements which have, during late years, rendered the county of Lancaster as conspicuous as any other district in this kingdom, owe, in a very great measure, their rise, and subsequent success, to his active and enterprising spirit. He loved the theory as well as the practice of the most interesting science which can engage the attention of the human intellect. His pursuits were, therefore, devoted to the execution of every undertaking which combined a hope of removing long-established prejudices with the prospect of future utility. Even in early life, and long before most men exert themselves at all, he began to carry into effect those magnificent designs, which formed in more advanced life his darling occupation.—Throughout the anxious scene in which he afterwards became so illustrious a character, his efforts were eminently distinguished by the calm and patient consideration of every circumstance which could contribute to render them beneficial to the present age and to posterity. No suggestion which arose from a quarter which he had accustomed himself to treat with respect, passed without having its due reflection; he had the ability to distinguish between innovation and really useful discovery. Whilst those who dreaded any change in the system, which, unfortunately too near our own times, had palsied the exertions of genius, and restrained the benevolence of patriotism, imagined that ruin and mortification alone could attend schemes apparently so extravagant; to a philosophic eye the picture was reversed. If it was too highly varnished, if it partook too much of that kind of recommendation which avoids the curiosity of criti-



cal analysis; on nearer review it was found to owe its most imposing qualities to the design of a masterly pencil. This was precisely the case with Mr. Eccleston's endeavours, to do honour to his native country. What might seem the effect of enthusiasm to an indolent observer, had never been suffered to engage his attention, until it had been submitted to the closest and most accurate investigation of his superior understanding. A narrative of his various undertakings does not come within the intention which produced this hasty and imperfect sketch. It is sufficient to our purpose to observe, that his neighbourhood bears ample testimony to his spirited and liberal exertions. He has rendered a country once uninviting and barren, fertile and abundant. His own domain has risen like a new creation under his hands, where, to use the expression of the poet, "*Digna manet divini gloria ruris.*" A tract of land twenty years since, scarcely affording a communication during the winter, when society assumes its most attractive delights, is now rendered accessible by as good roads as any the kingdom can boast; and the benefits which society has derived from these improvements are exhibited in the habits and manners of its peasantry. All these display a character of the highest order, and a mind which could be interested in nothing which is insignificant. If, in his public conduct he was thus to be admired, in the sphere of his private duties he was one of the most engaging men of the present day. He had been continually in the world—his observations and anecdotes were as various as incident could furnish. His important services to mankind had debarred him of the opportunity of becoming familiar with the writers of antiquity; but he was well acquainted with most of the useful publications of his own country, and of her neighbour. He possessed the *utile dulci* as perfectly as any of his equals; and had the constitution of his country permitted it, his knowledge and talents would have given him weight in the public estimation, and pointed him out as possessing the qualifications necessary to form an active and useful senator. But he was not employed upon a no less animating scene—he was destined to clothe nature in her richest vest, and to extend the blessings of industry in every direction. In his person he had a dignity which claimed attention wherever he moved. —There was at the same time a placid benevolence in his countenance, a freedom and ease in his manners, which invited confidence and secured esteem. To all around he displayed the gayest serenity; and his presence enlivened the circle of his family by the lustre of the softer virtues. If we are to assure ourselves that happiness consists in useful and honourable pursuits, and that, according to the opinion of the Roman philosopher, it springs from the exercise of a right judgment, we may exclaim with the same moralist, "*Ecce animus æternitate dignus.*"

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shotwick, Mr. W. Galliff, to Miss E. Spencer.

At Bidston, Mr. John Wharton, of Cloughton, to Miss Esther Dawson, of Moreton.

At Leigh, Mr. James Monk, of Astley, to Miss Hewitt, daughter of Peter H. esq. of Green-hall, Atherton.

At Stockport, Mr. Tomlinson, to Miss Heaps.

At Bowden, D. J. Nicholls, esq. of Welshpool, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. R. Harrop, of Hale Lodge, near Altrincham.

At Eastham, Mr. T. Amery, of Caughall, to Miss Daulby, of Pool-hall.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Lyons, wife of the Rev. James L. and daughter of the late Rev. J. Beatson, Baptist minister at Hull, 32.—Mr. Francis Parry, 18. His death was occasioned by the explosion of fire-works on the night of the 25th of October.

At Knutsford, Mary, daughter of Hugh Arnor, esq. of Balcormo, Fifeshire.

At Blagden, Mr. J. Higginson, sen. 91.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bolsover, Mr. Valentine, surgeon, to Miss Armstrong.

At Morley, Mr. W. Bailey, of Smalley, to Miss Barber of the same place.

At Ashborne, Mr. R. Hardy, of Manchester, to Miss Ford.—Mr. W. Ward, only son of Samuel W. esq. of Blake-house, to Miss Brown.

*Died.*] At Derby, Caroline, daughter of the Rev. C. S. Hope, 11.—Mrs. Riley, of the Royal Oak Inn, 46.

At Smitterton-hall, Mr. Matthew Stone.

At Findern, Mr. Abraham Wollatt, 77.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Flintham, near Newark, Mr. Whyman, to Miss Bettison.

At Hucknall Torkard, Mr. R. Gunn, of Nottingham, to Miss Mackley, of Shortwood.

At Plumtree, Mr. Sargent, of Ruddington, to Miss Alcock, of Clipston.

At Nottingham, Mr. Jacob Udall, of Derby, to Miss Tracey Hughes.

At Beeston, Mr. W. Wass, eldest son of John W. of Islington, near London, to Miss Killingley.

At Collingham, Mr. Bentley, surgeon, to Mrs. R. Milnes.

At Mansfield, Capt. Wilson, to Miss Sims.

At Woodford, Henry Sharp, esq. to Miss Sarah Miller, of Fairfield, near Manchester.

*Died.*] At Walling Wells, near Worksop, the seat of Sir T. Wollaston White, Bart. in consequence of a fall from his horse in hunting, Thomas Charles Gascoigne, only son of Sir Thomas G. Bart. 23.—In pursuing the pleasure of the chase, with Lord Scarborough's hounds, he was thrown from the spirited animal which he rode, in making a leap over a small rivulet. His head struck against



against the strong branch of a tree, which threw him backwards with such violence as to rupture his spine. The immediate consequence was a paralysis of his lower parts; and although the first medical aid was procured, the accident terminated fatally. The following pathetic inscription, from the pen of his father, is to be placed on the tomb of this much-lamented young gentleman:—

#### HERE IS DEPOSITED

WHAT REMAINS OF

THOMAS CHARLES GASCOIGNE,

Only Son of Sir Thos. Gascoigne, Bart.

*He met his Fate from a Fall in Hunting,*

*And expired at Walling Wells,*

The Seat of Sir Thomas White, Bart.

In Nottinghamshire, on Friday, the 20th of October, 1809.

Snatched thus prematurely in the Twenty-fourth year of his Age, from his numerous Friends; his nearly heart-broken Father derives consolation, from the soothing reflection of the general estimation and affection borne to his child during his short career. With the Parent, the Family will become Extinct.

At Retford, Mr. W. Slater.

At Nottingham, Mr. James Kirby, late of Oxford-street, London, 56.—Mr. Brothwell.

—Mr. W. Stretton, 48.—Mr. T. Gent, 37.

—Mr. T. Cheadle, 55.—Mrs. Lowater.

At Hucknall Tollard, Mrs. Taylor.

At Normanton on the Wolds, Mr. John Shippides.

At Burton Joice, Mrs. Blatherwick.

At New Radford, Mr. Peter Knight, jun. 21.

At Bulwell, Mrs. Beasthall, 46.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Brigg, Mr. Francis Meynell, of Worlaby, to Mrs. Border, widow of the Rev. Mr. B.—Mr. T. Palian, to Miss Ann Maw, daughter of Mr. John M. all of Gainsborough.

At Spilsby, Mr. Plant to Miss Flint.—Mr. Gunson, of Wainfleet, to Miss Cordon.—Mr. B. Grice, to Miss Ann Paine.

At Gainsboro', Mr. Heaton, of Louth, to Miss Easton.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Mr. Baldock.—Mr. Peter Knaggs.—Mrs. Baker.—Mrs. Merryweather, 75.

At Grantham, Mrs. Allen, of the Granby Head Inn, 61.

At Hundleby, Mrs. Grace Hairby, sister to William H. M. D. of Spilsby.

At Hornsea, Mr. Cooper, riding-officer of the customs.

At Barrow, Miss Ann Bygott, 36.

At Grimsby, John Albert, eldest son of Mr. John Squires.—Mr. Joseph Pinder, 24.

At Boston, Miss Susannah Anderson.—Mr. W. Crofts. He fell accidentally into the haven, and was drowned.

At Waddington, Mr. G. Toynbee.

At Louth, Mrs. Oldham, wife of Thomas O. esq., 40.—Mrs. E. Glue, 77.

At Spilsby, Miss E. Cotton.

At Heckington, Mr. Baxter Macklewain, 43.

At Gedney, Mrs. Goodman, 69.

At Whaplode, Mr. J. Reed, 45.

At Kirkby Underwood, Mr. Cuthbert Gill, 60.

At Kirton, Mr. S. Tripp, 27.

At Lacely near Caistor, the Rev. David Field, rector of Thornton-le-Moor, and vicar of Ulceby.

At Stamford, Mrs. Tillson, 68.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

The new cut on the Union Canal from Leicester to Harborough (through Foxton) was opened on Friday the 13th November. Upwards of 10,000 persons were present, and a sumptuous entertainment was given at the Angel Inn in Harborough, to about one hundred and eighty gentlemen interested in the concern. Thus have the Union Canal company, after a period of 15 years from its commencement, finished a work of great public utility. Very few canals in the same distance, have had to encounter such difficulties in the course of the undertaking. Nearly 200 feet of lockage, a tunnel, more than half a mile in length, two considerable aqueducts, other large embankments, a large reservoir, and several hundred yards of very deep cutting, have been completed.

*Married.*] At Hinckley, Mr. Tyler, to Miss Stafford.

At Thornton, Mr. David Marson, to Miss Harris.

At Leicester, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Corker.

At Husband's Bosworth, Mr. T. Biggs, to Miss Gilbert.

At Loughborough, Mr. Webb, to Miss Sarah Whieldon, of Castle Donnington.

At Burbage, Mr. T. Tuppeliff, of Sutton Cheney, to Miss Haddon.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. Alderman R.—Mrs. Mary Berrington.—Mr. Toone, 67.

At Allesly, Mr. James Docker.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Whittle, jun.

At Kirkby Mallory, Mr. John Lomas, jun.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stoke upon-Trent, George, son of the late T. Wheildon, esq. of Fenton, to Saba, daughter of Josiah Spode, esq. of the Mount.

At Cheadle, W. Geddes, esq. of Leith, to Miss Charlotte Turner, daughter of the late Thomas T. esq. of Warrington.

At Himley, Edward Dixon, esq. banker, of Dudley, to Miss Burne.

At Lichfield, Mr. Joshua Smith, of Birmingham, to Miss Godwin.

At Burslem, Mr. John Brettel, merchant,



to Ann, eldest daughter of Enoch Wood, esq. of Fountain-place.

*Died.*] At Field-place school, near Stone, Mrs. Boreham.

At Haywood, Mr. John Winfield.

At Park-side, near Wolverhampton, Mrs. Lee.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. C. Trigg.—Mrs. Mitchell, late of the Angel Inn.—Mr. T. Dadford, a great canal proprietor.

At Forebridge, Mrs. Parker, 57.

At Hanley, Mrs. A. Taylor, wife of George T. gent. and daughter of T. Broom, esq. 63.

At Walsall, Mr. T. Milward, eldest son of Mr. M. printer, 26.

Mr. Jeremiah Wynne, of Wolverhampton. He was lost on his passage from Liverpool to Dublin. During a heavy sea and a strong gale at night, the passengers were ordered below; but neglecting this caution, it is supposed that he remained on deck, and was washed overboard, as he was missing the next morning, when in Dublin bay, the passengers were called over. This unfortunate young man was the particular friend of Mr. R. Horton, jun. whose death is recorded in our last number, and to whose melancholy end he was the sole witness.

At Belmont, J. Sneyd, esq. 75.

At Hamstead, Mrs. Underhill, relict of J. U. esq. 77.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Hordern, 20.

At Shenstone, Mrs. James, wife of the Rev. Edward J.

At Newcastle-under-Lyne, Mrs. Hallam.—Mr. A. Smith.

At Stafford, Mr. J. Shallcross, 63.

At Stoke, Sophia, youngest daughter of T. Wolfe, esq.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A bronze statue, the production of Westmacott, erected in the Market-place in Birmingham, in honour of Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, was opened for public inspection on the 25th of October. In this work, intended to perpetuate the greatest example of naval genius, simplicity has been the chief object in the arrangement. The hero is represented in a reposed and dignified attitude, his left arm reclined upon an anchor; he appears in the costume of his country, invested with the insignia of those honours by which his sovereign and distant princes distinguished him. To the right of the statue is introduced the grand symbol of the naval profession; Victory, the constant leader of her favourite hero, embellishes the prow. To the left is disposed a sail, which, passing behind the statue, gives breadth to that view of the composition. Above the ship, is the fac-simile of the flag-staff struck off the L'Orient, fished up by Sir Samuel Hood the day following the battle of the Nile, presented by him to Lord Nelson, and now deposited at Milford, as a trophy of that ever memorable action. This group is mounted upon a pedestal of statuary marble; a circular form has been selected, as

best adapted to the situation. To personify that affectionate regard which caused the present patriotic tribute to be raised, the Town of Birmingham murally crowned, in a dejected attitude, is represented mourning her loss; she is accompanied by groups of Genii, or children, in allusion to the rising race, who offer her consolation by bringing her the trident and rudder. On the front of the pedestal is the following inscription:

This Statue

In Honour of

ADMIRAL LORD NELSON,

Was Erected by the

Inhabitants of Birmingham.

A.D. MDCCCIX.

*Died.*] At Sutton Coldfield, Mrs. M. D. Gibbons, 67.

At Coventry, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Edward Lea, 18.—Mr. T. Hawkes.

At Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. W. Whitehead.

At Rugby, Mr. Dalton.

At Penn's Mill, near Birmingham, Mrs. Hannah Henman, 92.

At Birmingham, Mr. W. Ball.—Mr. T. Westwood, 25.—Mr. T. Hitchin.—Mrs. Townshend, 68.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Acton Burnell, Edward Joseph Smythe, esq. only son of Sir Edward S. Bart. to Frances, only daughter of Sir Edward Bellew, Bart.

At High Ercal, W. Hick, esq. of Bolas, to Miss Eleanor Hick, of Cold Hatton.

*Died.*] The Rev. J. Langford, rector of the first portion of Pontesbury.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Tomkies.—Mr. W. Inge, eldest son of Richard I. esq.—Mr. W. Rowe.

At Pontesford, W. Heighway, esq.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Chippendale, of the Island of Dominica, 32.—Mr. T. Beckett.—Mrs. Williams.—Mrs. Lloyd, 77.

At Middleton, J. Baxter, gent. 74. He passed through life with the greatest respectability and integrity in the profession of the law, and in the faithful discharge of the stewardships, which he held under Francis Canning, esq.

At Wellington, Mrs. Mason.

At Grinshill, Mrs. Embrey, widow of Robert E. esq.

At Kemberton, Mrs. Ward.

At All Stretton, Mrs. Bromley.

At Yockleton, Mr. Nicholls.

At Roddington, Mrs. Higginson.

At Chirbury, Mr. Mosson, jun.

At Haughton, Mr. Dixon.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Old Swinford, Mr. Tickle, to Miss Trotter, both of Stourbridge.—Mr. Michael Price, to Mrs. Parker, of Kidderminster.

At Shipston on Stour, Mr. Jarvis, to Miss Ann Rimell.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. Charlton, surveyor.—John West, esq. who served the office



see of mayor in 1784, and 1798.—Mr. W. Walker.—Mrs. Isabella Hodges.—Mr. Folkes.  
At Perdiswell, Mrs. Ackerill.

At Henwick, Mr. Brace, formerly a supervisor of Excise.

At Wolverley Court, Lieut. Alexander Mackorkel, of the Royal Marines.

At Battenhall, Miss Scudder.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Joseph Allport, 31.

At Ditchford, Mr. Richard Bain.

At Tenbury, Mr. E. Burnell, many years master of the Royal Oak.

At Beadley, Miss Hassall.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Perry.

At Hall Green, Mrs. Wilmot, 74.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The late Herefordshire Agricultural Society, attracted a most respectable and numerous assemblage. The exhibition of animals for the premiums was much admired by many of the first breeders and graziers in the kingdom. An ox, bred by Mr. Hudson, of Hom-Lacy, and fed with hay and grass, without the smallest aid of oil-cake, turnips, or any artificial food whatever, was exhibited alive, and weighed one ton and four cwt. It is the property of the Duke of Norfolk. The successful candidates for premiums, were T. A. Knight, esq. for the best new variety of the apple; Mr. H. More, for two and three-year old heifers; and Mr. Kedward, for fine-woolled ewes.

*Died.*] At Blakemere, Mr. James Mead, merchant.

At Hereford, Mr. Whitney.—Lieut. John Wood, of the 83d foot, son of Lieut. Colonel W. of the staff in the Hereford district, 19.  
—Mrs. Palmer, 85.—Mrs. Green, 71.

At Staunton upon Wye, Mr. Richard Powles, 63.

At Ross, John Stratford Collins, esq. solicitor.—Mr. Bevington, 87.

At Westhide, Mr. Hilo Morgan, 66.

At the Holme, Mr. Edward Sayer, 76.

At Llangarren, Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. Thomas L.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Newland, Thomas Du Buisson, esq. of Wandsworth, Surry, to Miss Birt, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas B.

At Cheltenham, R. Matthews, esq. to Miss Catherine Buckley.

At Gloucester, Mrs. Philip Potter, to Miss Cox.

*Died.*] At Sudgrove-house, Mrs. Yarnton, relict of John Y. esq. of London.

At Cerney-house, Miss M. D. Holder.

At Gloucester, Mr. Andrews, of Stanmore, Middlesex, surgeon, 67.—Mr. Lewis, second son of Mrs. L. of the Green Dragon.—Mr. Alexander, 78.—Mr. John Brown, methodist preacher, 75.—Ebenezer, fourth son of the Rev. William Bishop.—Mr. Hanly.—Mr. C. G. Baylis, 62.

At Goldwick, Miss Esther Cornock.

At Cheltenham, Lieutenant-general Duncan Campbell, of the royal marines, 71.

—Mrs. Wilde, relict of William W. esq. of Ladytown, in the county of Kildare.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. James Rogers, of Watford, Herts, to Miss Mary Tripp.

At Pirton, Mr. Alsop, surgeon, to Miss Badcock, both of Watlington.

At Yarnton, Mr. James Smith, to Miss Sarah Eaton.

At Ensham, Mr. Richard Webb, of Salisbury, to Miss Selina Attwood.

*Died.*] At Bicester, Mrs. Egerton, 33.

At Oxford, Mrs. Wilson.—Mrs. Simmons.

—Mr. Freeman, sen.—Mr. Solomon Wisdom, formerly governor of the county goal, 83.—Mrs. Chillingworth.—Mr. Joseph

Brankins, 72.—Mr. James Plaister.—Mrs. Catherine Giles, 82.—Mrs. Watts, 53.—

Miss Jane Matilda Murray, 20.—Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, 35.—Miss Hunt.—Mrs. For-

rest, 62.—Mr. Bates, clerk at the Oxford Canal Coal Wharf.

At Wretchurk, Mr. William Potter, 56.

At Coombe, Mr. W. Parsons.

At Wroxton, Mrs. Harris.

At Banbury, Mrs. S. Bignell, wife of Peter B. esq. solicitor and daughter of — Barrett, esq. of Boddicot.

At Wolvercot, Mr. Seal, sen. 76.

At Boddicot, Mrs. Lewis.

At Kidlington, Mrs. Leake, wife of Mr. Henry L. and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Horner, of Lincoln College.

In his 45th year, the Rev. William Musgrave, L.L.D. rector of the parishes of Chinner, Oxon, and of Kingston Bagpuze, Berks; and formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford.

At Fawler, Mrs. Morris, 70.

At Fritwell, Mr. John Banes, for more than sixty-five years a servant to the royal family, 92.

At Chibnes, Mrs. Sarah Smith, 31.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chesham, Mr. C. Tattie, of London, to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Mr. John Bailey.

Mr. Meadows, of Newport Pagnell, to Miss H. B. Bayer, of Richings Park.

*Died.*] At Buckingham, Mr. T. North, late of the Woolpack Inn.

At Iver, Matilda, daughter of Walter Mansell, esq.

At High Wycombe, T. Rose, esq. father of the Corporation: he was elected a Burgess in 1757, and served the office of mayor five times.—Mr. James Stevens, 78.

At Fulmer Place, W. Frogatt, esq. deputy steward of the city and liberty of Westminster.

At Newland, Sir Henry Gott, many years a deputy lieutenant, and an active magistrate in this and other counties.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Ickleford, T. Cockayne, esq. 51.

At Watton, Mrs. Susannah Carter, daughter



ter of the late Rev. Richard C. rector of Munden.

At Wormley, Mr. H. Elliott, 61.

At Wymondley, Rebecca, fourth daughter of the Rev. W. Parry, 13.

At Hertford Heath, Mrs. Bott.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Woburn, Charles Penrose, esq. of London, to Miss Thornton.

At Upper Dean, Mr. J. Bates, of Raunds, Northamptonshire, to Miss Garratt.

At Biggleswade, Capt. N. V. Herbert, to Miss Mary Downe.

*Died.*] At Bedford, William Wilson, esq.—Mrs. Best.

At Eaton Socon, Mrs. Hervey, wife of the Rev. Mr. H.

At Biggleswade, Mr. Powers, many years surveyor of the great northern turnpike road, 90.—Mr. John Steward, architect.—Mr. John Rands, 38.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Peterborough, Mr. T. Wilson, to Miss Holditch.—The Rev. Mr. Norton, to Miss Fowler.

At Grafton Regis, Mr. W. Clare, to Miss Mary Hayes.

At Guilsborough, Edward Morden, esq. of Papworth, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Atterbury, of Hollowell.

At Ravensthorpe, Mr. Bullivant, surgeon, of Guilsborough, to Miss Langton, of Teeton House.

*Died.*] At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. S. Gooud, of the Bull and Swan Inn, 60.

At Kettering, Mr. John Hennell, formerly a draper in that town, but lately retired from business. For some years past, his faculties have been declining very evidently to those who were nearest to him, but for the last two or three years the decline in his mental powers has been uncommonly rapid. And yet he was free from what is generally termed derangement. The tablet of his memory seemed too full to admit of a single impression more. He no longer could read, because he could not remember the beginning of a sentence to its close. He no longer could converse, because he could not recollect the name of any place or person. This circumstance threw a gloom over his mind; and yet almost to the last he enjoyed hearing rational and cheerful conversation, although he could not take a share in it; nor add to it's life, by those sallies of innocent pleasantry, with which he used to delight his friends. Mr. H. was not a man formed for the bustle, in general necessary to obtain extensive popularity, and yet his virtues as a man and a Christian, so evidently shone through his character, and influenced every action in a manner so perfectly free from all appearance of superior sanctity, that every one who knew him saw his excellencies, felt his worth, and sincerely deplored his loss.

At Northampton, Mrs. Green.—Mrs. Ed-

monds, 54.—Ms. Henry Perks, traveller for the house of Allen, Pell, and Co. London.

At Great Addington, Miss Alliston.

At Ecton, Mrs. Hooton, sen.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Parnwell, 65.

At Islip, Mr. Rice Vorley, 56.

At West Haddon Lodge, Mr. Edmunds, 53.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Little Paxton, Mr. John Goodgames, of Magra' Hall, to Miss Martha Britten.

At Kimbolton, Mr. John Blunsom, of the George Inn, Thrapston, to Mrs. Knight.

*Died.*] At Eaton Ford, near St. Neot's, Mrs. Gildon.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Seatonian prize is this year adjudged to George Pryme, esq. M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, for his poem—*The Conquest of Canaan*.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, the Rev. Benjamin Pullan, master of the grammar-school at Holt, to Miss Gee, daughter of Mr. G. attorney.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, the Rev. George Borlase, B. D. casuistical professor and registrar of Cambridge University, and also rector of Newton, Suffolk. He was many years fellow and tutor of St. Peter's college, A. B. 1764; A. M. 1767; and B. D. 1780. He was the youngest son of the late Doctor Borlase, of Castle Horneck, Cornwall, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, &c. He lived beloved, and died lamented by a more numerous and respected circle of acquaintance, than, perhaps ever fell to the lot of one man to obtain. Amongst the latter, we may rank the present Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, as his nearest and dearest friend. His conduct, for independence and integrity, were proverbial, during the many political struggles which have of late years occurred in the University. Strongly attached to the principles and politics of the party which Mr. Fox was supposed to lead in the state, he withstood all the offers which were made to him of preferment and emolument, and his conduct as registrar gained him universal applause, except from one man, the late Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely, who, because he knew the principles of Mr. Borlase were obnoxious to Mr. Pitt (the then member of the University,) in his capacity as visitor of the college, twice refused him the mastership, though twice nominated, and sent to him by all the fellows as their choice. Mr. Borlase has died without issue, though twice married. His first wife was Miss Harriet Serocold, of Cherry-Hinton, Cambridgeshire, and sister to the wife of Dr. Pearce, now Dean of Ely. She died in child-bed within eleven months of their marriage. He married, secondly, Miss Home, sister of Meyrick Home Bankes, esq. of Winstanley Hall, Lancashire.—Mrs. Douglas, wife of the Rev. Dr. D. master of Benet College.—Mr. Mound, of the Blue Bear Inn.



At Newton, Christopher Pemberton, esq. 81.

The Rev. Reginald Braithwaite, M. A. rector of Brinkley, in this county; vicar of Hawshead, in Lancashire; chaplain to the late Duke of Roxburgh; and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Lancaster; B. A. 1759; M. A. 1762. The rectory of Brinkley is in the gift of St. John's college, and the vicarage of Hawshead in that of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

At Holbeach, Joseph Harrison, esq. 40.

At Chatteris, Mrs. Mary Quince, 76.

At Shelford Mills, Mr. Joseph Ansell.

At Histon, Mr. Matthews.

At Harston, Mr. William Whitechurch, 82.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.*] At Norwich, William George Milman, esq. eldest son of Sir Francis Milman, bart. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Alderson, esq.

At Yarmouth, Capt. Thomas Barber, to Miss Eliz. Wiseman.

Mr. James Royle, son of the Rev. William R. of Crimpleham, to Miss Patrick, daughter of the late Jerman P. esq. of St. Germain's.

At North Elmham, Money Fisher, esq. to Miss Chambers, only daughter of the late William Chambers, gent. of Woodalling.

Mr. Jarvis, attorney, of Lynn, to Miss Cadi, of Walpole.

John William Gooch, esq. of Topcroft, to Miss C. Stone, of Woodton place, near Bungay.

*Died.*] At Aylsham, Mr. William Green, 50.—Mrs. Ellis, 86.

At Stubb's Green, Loddon, Mrs. Clarke, 90.

At Yarmouth, Miss Hayward, daughter of the late Capt. H.

At North Walsham, Mr. Colls.

At Pockthorpe, Mr. Robert Harboud, 69.

At Starston, Mrs. Sarah Etheridge, 21.

At Wymondham, Mr. James Coleman, 69.

—Mr. Storey.

At Rudham, Mrs. Drage, 39.

At Weeting, Mrs. Gamble, 60.

At East Harling, Mr. A. Ayton, 97.

At Earlham, in his 60th year, John Gurney, esq.—We feel an unfeigned sorrow in recording the death of so excellent a fellow citizen, who will be greatly missed, and long regretted by all who knew him. Placed in the centre of one of the largest mercantile establishments of this country, he has shewn no less wisdom and skilfulness, than liberality and integrity in the management of its extensive ramifications. But he was not wholly absorbed in his own concerns, vast as they were: the benevolence of his nature prompted him, and the active energy of his mind enabled him, to dedicate a considerable portion of his time, to the concerns of others. No exertion was too great, no object too small, when the welfare of others was in

question.—All those who have been engaged with him in arbitrations, in executorships, and in bankruptcies, can bear testimony to the promptness of mind, which enabled him to see at once the various bearings of the case, to the acute penetration with which he unravelled the intricacies of entangled accounts, and to the conciliating spirit by which he has saved many a family from ruinous litigation. Nor did he confine himself to the concerns of private life; in all public undertakings he was among the first to promote the welfare and improvement of his native city, and to all its charitable institutions, he contributed freely not only his purse but his exertions. He was a steady friend to civil and religious liberty, and in the worst of times he never shrunk from the manifestation of his sentiments, fearless, though not insensible, of the obloquy which might attend it. With singular judgment he steered in difficult times a middle course between the opposite extremes of party.

But although he felt it a duty to act decidedly, when the times called for it, he held no feelings of personal hostility against his political opponents. Indeed he was wholly without gall; the occasion which called forth the exertion, once past, he instantly tendered the right hand of friendship to the keenest of his adversaries. We have hitherto dwelt on the useful part of Mr. Gurney's character, but he largely contributed to the pleasures as well as the interest of those around him, for he was of a singularly cheerful nature, and of habits in a high degree social. These he indulged by a constant hospitality, impossible to be exceeded, and by no means confined to the respectable religious sect of which he was a member, but extended very generally to his friends and neighbours, and to those who occasionally visited Norwich. After a life well spent in the discharge of the duties of a Christian, Mr. Gurney died in truly christian sentiments, distinctly expressed a short time before his death, in the last moments of his unclouded reason, with a perfect consciousness that his disease was mortal, and with a resignation the most entire to the will of Almighty God. Mr. Gurney was a member of the Society of Friends; he was once married, and eighteen years ago was left a widower with eleven children. All of these survive him, and would be inconsolable under the loss of him who was the most tender and affectionate of parents, but for the hope that is in them.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Ipswich, Robert Toosey esq. late of Antigua, to Miss Toosey.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, Thomas Roper, esq.—Mr. Cooper.—Mr. J. Mound, of the Blue Boar Inn.

#### ESSEX.

*Died.*] At Ilford, W. Williams, esq. a character highly esteemed for his many excellencies, 86.



At Writtle, Mr. W. Lucking, and five days afterwards, his father, Mr. John L. serjeant-major in the Writtle Volunteers.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At Eltham, Mr. W. Cobbe, of the Haymarket, London, to Miss Susan Matilda Ramsey, niece of Colonel R. of Shooter's Hill.

At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Partridge, to Miss S. Coulson. The singularity of their appearance excited much attention, the man being about six feet four inches, and the lady about four feet. From their youthful looks, and sprightliness of manners, it was strongly conjectured, that it was a run-away match, particularly as their united ages, could not, on a moderate calculation, be more than one hundred and fifty years.

*Died.*] At Hayes Place, P. Dehany, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, 74.

At Rochester, Mrs. Nightingale, aunt to J. Nightingale, esq. collector of the customs, 86.

## SURRY.

*Married.*] At Streatham, James Cole, esq. of Thetford, Norfolk, to Emily, daughter of Joseph Burneld, esq.

*Died.*] At Cobham Place, the Rev. Inigo William Jones.

At Sutton, Mr. Wall, relict of Mr. Devereux W. 82.

At Weybridge Mrs. Ann Prevost, relict of Major-general Augustin P. and mother of Lieutenant-general Sir George P. Bart.

At Clapham Common, John Ellis, esq. who many years officiated with great credit and ability as under-sheriff for this county, 72.

At Woodside, near Croydon, William Elliott, esq.—Mr. S. Starey, of Croydon. He was returning from London with one of his sons in a chaise, when the horse took fright, owing to a girl's running out of a cottage with a sheet of white paper streaming in her hand, just before him. In endeavouring to stop him, the reins broke, when the son leaped out, and sustained but little injury; but Mr. Starey, in doing the same, fell on his head, and received so severe a contusion, that he only survived a few hours.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Stanmer, Edward Percival, M.D. of Dublin, son of the late Dr. P. of Manchester, to Sophia, daughter of Colonel Gledstones.

*Died.*] At Lewes, William Saxby, esq. who for fifty five years held an office in the Custom-house, London, 78.

At Tortington, Mrs. Elizabeth Leeves, relict of William Mill L. esq. 75.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Holdenhurst, Mr. Crabb, surgeon, of Romsey, to Miss Aldridge, daughter of Matthew A. esq. of Throop.

At Ringwood, the Rev. Mr. Cookson, to Mrs. Mary Amy.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 192.

*Died.*] At Vicar's Hill, Lymington, Thomas Goldwin, esq. late of Jamaica.

At Southampton, Mrs. Lomer, relict of William L. esq. sen.—Mrs. Silke, wife of Mr. S. schoolmaster.

At Romsey, Mrs. Ploughman, wife of Mr. Ploughman, brewer. She was dressed for the purpose of going to church, which she used punctually to attend, when, in the midst of her usual flow of spirits and cheerfulness, she fell down suddenly in her chamber, and expired.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Salisbury, the Rev. Benjamin Churchill, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Frome, rector of East Woodhay, Hants.—Mr. James Laughner, of Birmingham, to Miss Eliza Ann Lewis.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Dalmer, relict of Joseph D. esq.—Mrs. Mary Blandy.

At Braywick Lodge, Thomas Littledale, esq. of Portland Place, 65. He was a native of Whitehaven, for several years resident at Rotterdam, and at the head of one of the first mercantile houses in Europe.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

In Bristol, the second city of England, and the emporium of commerce for the western counties, there has been long experienced a great inconvenience from the want of a public building, which should, in some degree, afford the accommodation of a coffee-house, and, at the same time, serve for the transaction of the important business in which her opulent merchants are engaged. So much has an institution of this description (and similar to Lloyd's of London,) been found a desideratum, that a liberal subscription has been lately opened among all the most eminent mercantile houses in Bristol, for the purpose of erecting a building which should afford the required accommodation, and also be an ornament to the city. In Corn-street, (which corresponds with the Cornhill of London), two extensive premises, opposite the Bank of Messrs. Harford, Davis, and Winkenny, have been purchased to form the site of the new building, which will be begun under the direction of Mr. C. A. Busby, the architect, of London, as early as possible in the ensuing year; the front will be of free-stone, in the centre of which will be a beautiful portico of the Ionic order, the acrota of the pediment will be surmounted by a statue representing the city of Bristol, on whose right and left will be Navigation and Commerce; and over the entrance-doors will be placed a basso-relievo, in which Neptune will be seen introducing the Four Quarters of the World to Britannia.

*Married.*] At Box, near Bath, John Hicks, esq. of Plomer-hill, and Bradenham, to Miss Horlock.



At Bristol, George Protheroe, esq. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late John Powell, esq. of Jamaica.—Mr. John Dyer, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas Guest, esq. of Dowlais Iron-works, Glamorgan-shire.

At Taunton, Captain Charretie, of the 64th regiment, to Miss F. Douglas, daughter of the late General D.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Anne Dighton, relict of Richard D. esq. of the Wilderness, on the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire.—The Right Rev. Dr. Sharrock, catholic bishop of this district, 67.—John Monck, esq.—Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Berguer, of Everly, Wilts.—Mrs. Dearman, 85.—The Reverend Charles Walker, 74.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Poole, John Ingleby, esq. of London, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Mr. Mark Richards.

At Lyme, the Rev. J. B. Thompson, fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, to Miss Alicia Rothwell.

*Died.*] At East Stoke, the Rev. Benjamin Mosse, upwards of nineteen years curate of that place.

At Weymouth, Mr. John Ellary.

## DEVONSHIRE.

Strong fortifications, connected with the old lines at the gun-wharf, Plymouth Dock, are erecting for a considerable distance. An elegant mansion, with suitable offices, is also building for the residence of the Port Admiral; and a large depôt is forming on a neck of land called Devil's Point, for the sole purpose of storing bombs, shells, rockets, &c.

*Married.*] At Exeter, James Crauford Neilson, esq. to Miss Albertina Backer, eldest daughter of the Honourable Alberta B.—William Speke, esq. of Jordans, Somersetshire, to Frances, third daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Andrew.

At Harford Church, Henry Rivers, jun. esq. of Stowford, to Miss Bowen, of Plymouth.

*Died.*] At Totness, Mrs. Harrison, wife of James H. esq.

At Compton, Mrs. White, 76.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mrs. Coleridge, relict of the Rev. John C. vicar of that place, 88.

At Tavistock, Henry Brauford, esq. 66.

At Heavitree, Miss Davie, eldest daughter of the late Sir John D. bart., 9.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Cure.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At St. Issey, Richard Sandy, esq. of St. Wenn, to Miss Jane Rundle.

*Died.*] At Saltash, Mrs. Spicer, wife of Captain S. of his majesty's royal navy. She was at a tea-party enjoying the most perfect health and spirits, and without the least warning or a groan, fell suddenly back lifeless in her chair, and in an instant was a corpse.

## NORTH BRITAIN.

*Died.*] At Irvine, in the 89th year of his age, Charles Fleeming, esq. of Montgomeryfield.—At an early period of his life, he went out in the expedition to Carthage, under Admiral Vernon, as a surgeon in the Navy. When the fleet returned to Jamaica, his ship, with many others, was lost in the dreadful hurricane that happened at that time. He then came to Europe, but was taken on his passage and carried into Morlaix, from whence he soon after came over and settled in Irvine, as a surgeon, (in the year 1745) where he has ever since continued to practise with much success and reputation, till within a year or two of his death.

## IRELAND.

*Died.*] At Ashgrove, county of Clare, Mrs. Comyn, wife of George C. esq.

At Dublin, Thomas Fleming, esq. one of the Aldermen of that city. He was preparing to make a summer excursion to Wexford, and was examining his travelling pistols, when one of them went off, and the ball entering below his nostrils, produced immediate death. He died in very affluent circumstances, and was a very useful, upright, and active magistrate. During the dreadful year 1798, he was Lord Mayor of Dublin, and eminently serviceable to his fellow-citizens in that period of peril and difficulty.—Richard Lord Viscount Powerscourt.

At Ennismore, in the county of Kerry, in her 91st year, Mrs. Hewson, widow of the late John Hewson, esq. and aunt to the Right Honourable Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight, of Kerry; a lady of the most religious turn of mind, of great worth, and universal benevolence.

At Hollybrook, county of Wicklow, Sir Robert Hudson, bart.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

In the public hospital, at Kingston, Jamaica, and buried at the expense of the parish, Robert Hepburn Ker, formerly a baker in that city, and who, by a late decision in the House of Peers, was found entitled to the dukedom of Roxburgh, unincumbered, and 100,000l. sterling in the funds.

At Philadelphia, in her 109th year, Susanna Warden, formerly wife of Virgil Warden, one of the house-servants of the great William Penn. This aged woman was born in William Penn's house, at Pensburg Manor, in March 1701, and has of late been supported by the Penn family.

At Chittledroog, East Indies, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macleod, of the 15th regiment native infantry. His death is supposed to be in consequence of the severe wounds he received in the memorable battle of Assaye. He was highly valued as a distinguished officer, and is deeply lamented by his numerous friends and acquaintance. As a mark of their respect, the officers of his corps have erected a tomb to perpetuate his memory.



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**BRITISH MANUFACTURES.** In one of our late Reports, we took occasion to notice the lamentable situation in which the manufacturing poor of Norwich stood. It gives us some pleasure to be now able to state, that the condition of this useful branch of the community is somewhat bettered, by the resolution lately entered into by the silk and worsted manufacturers of that city. It has been agreed to increase the wages of the weavers; and it is supposed that the amount to be paid by this advance, will be about 5000*l.* per annum. Before, an industrious man, with a wife and three or four children, though willing to work fourteen hours in a day, could not maintain his family. We wish it were in our power to add, that the operation of this generous act, on the part of the manufacturers, is felt by the several families engaged in the fabric of Norwich goods, prior to the existence of the present stagnation of trade; but alas! it extends only to a comparatively small number of weavers, &c. the majority of the workmen being out of employ.—The hatting manufactures of Manchester, Stockport, &c. have been tolerably brisk within the last month, owing to the receipt of considerable orders from North America. The plated hats, which are manufactured in the above mentioned towns, and their vicinities, are reckoned a good article in the American markets. A further time for continuing the restriction upon distilling spirits from grain, and allowing it from sugar, has been agreed on by ministers, till six weeks after the meeting of Parliament. A proclamation to this effect has been published.

**EAST INDIES.** The last accounts from Bencoolen, state, that the spice-plantations on the west coast of that island, were approaching to a high state of perfection. It has for some time past, been confidently reported that it is the intention of government, to grant the public a free trade with certain parts of the East India Company's present possessions, and that some other alterations of minor importance, are to take place in the affairs of the company itself. We trust, that should the first part of this design be put into effect, it will be a primary step towards an entirely free and open trade with that grandest of commercial sources, the Asiatic continent. Privileged companies were the bane of France's commercial prosperity, under Louis XIV. and it is well known that Colbert, towards the close of his life, sincerely regretted that he had ever afforded encouragement to the monopolizers of different branches of French traffic. From the effects of the *company-system*, France has never perfectly recovered; and, to the source of commercial monopoly, may be traced the origin of that inferior rank, which France, as a trading nation, has held among the other states of Europe, ever since the reign of Louis XIV. These considerations have given rise to our chief objections against the exclusive privilege enjoyed by our East India Company, which, however worthy it may be of admiration on account of its internal policy, most certainly engrosses the finest trade in the known world, and absolutely excludes commercial speculation from that field in which it would be most likely to flourish. The prices of East India commodities are as follow:—Bohea-tea fetches from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; Singlo, 3*s.* 5*d.* to 3*s.* 10*d.*; Congou, 3*s.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; Souchong, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; Pekoe, 4*s.* to 4*s.* 6*d.*; Hyson, of sundry qualities, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* and upwards per lb.; sugar, 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.; rhubarb, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* per oz.; saltpetre, 4*l.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* per cwt.; China raw silk, 38*s.* to 42*s.* 3*d.*; Bengal ditto, 22*s.* to 32*s.* per lb.; opium, 26*s.* to 28*s.*; Indigo copper, 4*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; copper and purple, 6*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; blue and purple, 9*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* per lb.; cochineal, 7*s.* 4*d.* to 9*s.*; cinnamon, 10*s.* to 11*s.* 6*d.*; cloves 11*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; nutmegs, 1*l.* to 1*l.* 9*s.* per lb.

**WEST INDIES.** West India produce hangs heavily upon the hands of the holders, and though the prices of articles have experienced scarcely any fluctuation, the sales have been unusually dull within the last month.—Some speculations in Jamaica logwood have taken place, especially at Liverpool; the prices of this article in the London market, vary from 14*l.* 10*s.* to 15*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Raw sugars within the last week have been rather looking up, than otherwise, but on the whole, no very considerable business has been done. Antigua and Tortola sugars fetch from 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*; Barbadoes and Dominica, from 3*l.* 15*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*; Jamaica and St. Vincent's, from 3*l.* 17*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.*; Tobago, Tortola, St. Lucia, Demerara, and Trinidad, from 3*l.* 14*s.* to 4*l.* 6*s.* per cwt. Coffees are exceedingly dull of sale, and the stock on hand is very considerable. Fine coffee fetches from 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.*; good, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*; middling, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*, ordinary, 3*l.* 8*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. The demand for Rum in the Liverpool market is nearly suspended; and at London, the sales lately made have been very trifling. Jamaica rum fetches from 4*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*; Leeward Islands, from 4*s.* to 5*s.* per gallon. In the list of West India commodities, cotton holds the first rank in point of sale. Some considerable speculations took place in the article towards the commencement of the present month, but at the period in which we write, the cotton market is comparatively flat. West India spices are pretty steady, both with regard to price and sale.

NORTH



**NORTH AMERICA.** The Non-intercourse Act is still held *in terrorem* over the heads of our American merchants, who seem disinclined to part with their stock. The following are the market prices of North American commodities: New Orleans cotton 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9½d. per lb.; Maryland tobacco, (according to quality) 6d. to 16d.; Virginia, 8½d. to 14d. per lb.; oak, 10l. to 15l. 10s.; plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l.; pine, 9l. to 12l. 10s.; pine-plank, 11l. 10s. to 12l. 10s. The two last articles have fallen in price within the present month. Tar 1l. 14s. to 1l. 16s. per barrel; pitch 16s. to 17s. per cwt. American staves are up in price; pipe staves sell from 35l. to 45l.; hhd. ditto, at 25l. to 40l.; barrel from 15l. 10s. to 20l. per 1200 piece.

**SOUTH AMERICA.** By the *Materosa*, a vessel from the river Plata and Rio de Janeiro, arrived at Mazerine in Cornwall, letters have been received from Buenos Ayres, bearing the date of 16th August last. By them we learn, that the terms of the proclamation of the new Viceroy, Cisneros, respecting the admission of ships into Rio de la Plata, had been rigidly enforced. Several vessels under English and Portuguese colours, had appeared in the river, both with cargoes and in ballast, but were all refused admission, and consequently could neither discharge nor be allowed to load; they were ordered away within twenty-four hours, with an assurance, that without a licence from the mother country, it would be impossible to have leave to enter. This species of commercial prohibition, will doubtless prove highly injurious to such persons as have sent out cargoes expressly assorted for the South American markets, but we trust that the number of this description of speculators is very small. Articles of South American produce, generally speaking, bear good prices in our markets, and meet with a ready sale. Pernambuco cotton fetches from 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6½d.; that of Marauham, from 2s. to 2s. 1½d. per lb.; Brazil wood, 80l. to 85l.; and braziletto, 12l. 10s. to 14l. per ton; garbled cochineal, from 1l. 16s. to 2l. per lb.; Guatemala indigo, from 4s. 4l. to 11s.; Caraccas ditto, from 4s. to 10s. 9d.; and Brazil ditto, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Buenos Ayres hides, from 3d. to 6½d. per lb.

**BALTIC.** The shutting of the Swedish ports, according to private letters from Gottenburgh, did not take place till the 15th instant. The grand annual Baltic fleet, to the number of 300 sail, passed the Sound, on their way to England, about the middle of the last month. Its arrival is daily looked for, and the commodities which it brings, will certainly come to a fair market. The prices of timber are, of Dantzic fir, 12l. to 13l.; Memel, 14l. to 15l. 10s.; Stockholm deals, 78l. to 81l.; Archangel tar fetches from 2l. 7s. to 2l. 9s.; Stockholm ditto, from 2l. 12s. to 2l. 14s. per barrel; Swedish pitch, from 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per cwt.; Dantzic wax, from 15l. to 15 guineas per cwt.

**SPAIN and PORTUGAL.** The fruit dealers make a favourable report respecting the first importations of the present season; it is, however, imagined that lemons and oranges will be scarce, and the prices high. Red Port wine, sells at prices from 90l. to 100 guineas. Lisbon from 85l. to 95l. per pipe; Sherry, from 71l. to 105l.; and Mountain, from 65l. to 80l. per butt; bloom raisins, fetch from 4l. 8s. to 6 guineas; Malaga, from 2l. to 2l. 6s.; Muscatell, from 5 to 11 guineas per cwt.; sun raisins are a scarce article in our market; Jordan almonds, 14l. to 14l. 15s. per cwt.; Valentia, 4l. 12s. to 4l. 15s.; Barilla of Carthage, 2l. 17s. to 3l. per cwt.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-Office, Water Works, &c. &c. 21st November, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 137l. per cent. West India ditto, 185l. ditto. East India ditto, 129l. ditto. Commercial ditto, 180l. ditto. East Country ditto, 90l. per share. Grand Junction Canal Shares, 220l. ditto. Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto. Grand Union ditto, 9l. per share premium. Thames and Medway ditto, ditto. Kennet and Avon ditto, paid up, 43l. per share. Globe Fire and Life Assurance Shares, 122l. ditto. Albion ditto, 58l. ditto. Imperial Fire Assurance, 63l. ditto. Kent, ditto, 47l. ditto. Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium. Commercial Road Stock, 126l. per cent. London Institution, 84l. per share. Surrey ditto, par. South London Water Works, 142l. per share. East London ditto, 229l. ditto. West Middlesex ditto, 144l. ditto. Kent ditto, 43l. per share premium. Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, 36l. ditto. Holloway ditto, 3l. ditto. Wilts and Berks Canal, 54l. per share. Croydon ditto, 50l. ditto.—At the Office of Messrs. Lewis, Wolfe, and Co. Canal, Dock, and Stock Brokers, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.

The following are the average prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London, in November, 1809.—Grand Junction, 220l. to 222l. with half-yearly dividend of 2l. 10s. clear. Huddersfield, 38l. to 40l. clear. Wilts and Berks, 50l. to 53l. 10s. Croydon, 50 guineas. Grand Surrey, 67l. Ellesmere, 75l. Tavistock Canal, par. Basingstoke, 29l. West India Dock, 184l. to 185l. London Ditto, 133l. to 136l. Commercial Dock, 80l. premium. East London Water Works, 136l. West Middlesex ditto, 42l. premium. New ditto, 43l. Kent ditto, 30l. to 35l. premium. Union Fire Office, par. Albion Assurance, 58l. Vauxhall Bridge, 10s. discount.



An Account of the CLOTHS, milled at the several Fulling Mills in the West-Riding of the County of York, from the 24th of June, 1725, (the Commencement of the Act) to the 12th of March, 1726, and thence annually, distinguishing each Year; and of the Narrow Cloths, from the 1st of August, 1737, (the Commencement of the Act) to the 20th of January, 1738, and thence annually, distinguishing each Year; likewise the number of Yards in length, made each Year from Easter Sessions, 1768.

Years.	Broads.	Narrows.	Years.	Broads.	Narrows.
1726	26,671		1748	60,765	68,080
1727	28,990		1749	60,705 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,889
1728	25,223 $\frac{1}{2}$		1750	60,447 $\frac{1}{2}$	78,116
1729	29,643		1751	60,964	74,022
1730	31,579 $\frac{1}{2}$		1752	60,724	72,442
1731	35,563		1753	55,358	71,618
1732	35,548 $\frac{1}{2}$		1754	56,070 $\frac{1}{2}$	72,394
1733	34,620		1755	57,125	76,295
1734	31,123		1756	33,590 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,318
1735	31,744 $\frac{1}{2}$		1757	55,777 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,097
1736	38,899		1758	60,306	66,396
1737	42,256		1759	51,877	65,513
1738	42,404	14,495	1760	49,362	69,573
1739	43,086 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,848	1761	48,944	75,468
1740	41,441	58,620	1762	48,621	72,946
1741	46,364	61,196	1763	48,038 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,096
1742	44,054	62,804	1764	54,916	79,458
1743	45,178 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,545	1765	51,660	77,419
1744	54,627 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,065	1766	72,575 $\frac{1}{2}$	78,893
1745	50,453	63,423	1767	102,428	78,819
1746	56,637	68,775	1768	90,036	74,480
1747	62,480	68,574			

BROADS.			NARROWS.	
Years.	Pieces.	Yards.	Pieces	Yards.
1769	92,522	2,771,606 $\frac{1}{4}$	27,762	2,144,019
1770	93,075	2,717,105	35,376	2,250,025
1771	92,782	2,966,224 $\frac{1}{2}$	89,920	2,235,625
1772	112,370	3,223,911 $\frac{1}{4}$	95,539	2,377,517 $\frac{1}{2}$
1773	120,245	3,635,012 $\frac{1}{4}$	89,874 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,306,235
1774	87,201	2,587,364 $\frac{1}{4}$	88,323	2,133,583
1775	95,878	2,841,213	96,794	2,441,007
1776	99,733	2,975,389	99,586	2,488,140 $\frac{1}{2}$
1777	107,750	3,153,891	95,786	2,601,583
1778	132,506	3,795,990	101,629	2,746,712
1779	110,942	3,427,150	93,143	2,659,634
1780	94,625	2,802,671	87,309	2,571,327
1781	102,018	3,099,127	98,721	2,671,391
1782	112,470	4,458,405	96,743	2,598,759
1783	131,092	4,563,376	108,641	3,292,002
1784	138,023	4,094,335	115,500	3,356,648
1785	157,275	4,844,855	116,036	3,409,278
1786	158,792	4,935,975	123,025	3,536,889
1787	155,748	4,850,832	128,740	4,058,157
1788	139,406	4,244,322	132,143	4,208,303
1789	154,134	4,716,400	145,495	4,409,573
1790	172,588	5,151,677	140,407	4,582,122
1791	187,569	5,815,079	154,373	4,597,594
1792	214,851	6,760,728	190,468	5,531,698
1793	190,332	6,051,946	150,666	4,783,722
1794	190,988	6,067,208	150,403	4,634,258
1795	250,993	7,759,907	155,087	5,172,511
1796	246,770	7,830,536	151,594	5,245,704
1797	229,292	7,235,038	156,700	5,513,648
1798	224,159	7,134,114	148,506	5,180,313
1799	272,755	8,306,688	180,168	6,377,277
1800	285,851	9,263,966	169,262	6,014,420
1801	254,082	8,699,242	137,231	4,833,534
1802	265,660	8,686,046	137,016	5,023,754
1803	266,785	8,942,798	139,575	5,023,296
1804	293,178	9,987,255	150,010	5,440,179
1805	300,237	10,079,256	165,847	6,195,317
1806	290,269	9,561,173	175,334	6,450,101
1807	262,924	8,422,143	161,816	5,031,253
1808	279,859	9,050,090	144,624	5,309,107



## MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

**THE** Botanist's Repository, No. 120, contains—*Lonicera japonica*. If this figure be a faithful representation of Thunberg's plant, the description of it given in the Flora Japonica must be very faulty. The colour of the flowers is not the most important difference; in this figure they are white, changing to a pale yellow. The colour is probably paler from being kept in a greenhouse, out of doors they would perhaps have been a deeper yellow: Thunberg says they are red.

*Phlomis samia*. The flowers of this species, which are described by Desfontaines as violet-coloured, are here represented of a bluish lead-colour on the outside, and purple within.

*Sophora japonica*; drawn from a specimen taken from a tree forty feet high and upwards, growing in the garden of John Ord, esq. at Purser's Cross, Fulham. There are several large trees of this species dispersed about the country, which however blossom but seldom. It is a hardy tree, although Martyn, in his useful edition of Miller's Dictionary, has erroneously represented it as requiring a stove or glass case.

A superb lily, from China, here mistakenly called *speciosum*. It is a new species not described before, except by Kämpfer. We shall have presently occasion to speak of this plant again. The first and last of these figures being of a folded size, this number contains four only.

The same species again occurs in the last number of the Botanical Magazine, under the name of *Lilium tigrinum*: the same, as Mr. Gawler informs us, which is intended for it in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis; a work we are anxiously waiting the appearance of.

*Morrea edulis* γ. The yellow-flowered variety of the eatable Iris, native of the Cape of Good Hope, where all the varieties are used as food, being first slightly boiled together with the scapes, tied in bunches.

*Hæmanthus albiflos*. Native of the Cape, from the most extensive collection of Messrs. Lee and Kennedy.

*Stapelia pulvinata*. This is perhaps the handsomest of all the large-flowered species of this very curious genus. We have not however seen any specimens in which the colours have been so distinctly marked as in the figure here given. The segments of the corolla are likewise very soon rolled back, in which situation the variegated parts are much out of sight.

*Liparia sphaerica*. Another Cape plant, new to this country, and the more valuable, as it is the species from which Linnæus framed his generic character.

*Eugenia fragrans*. Except that this plant has only four petals and a four-cleft calyx, it is no way distinguished from a *Myrtus*, to which genus Swartz has, perhaps more properly, added it. Dr. Sims considers the distinction of the genera as altogether artificial; and as at present constituted, the species are undoubtedly far from being arranged according to their nearest affinities. The natural order of *Myrti* stand in great need of a total reform in their division into genera, but this reform can hardly be advantageously made at present, the opportunities of seeing the fruit of many of the species rarely occurring to European botanists. The numbers on these two plates are erroneous; that of the former agreeing with the letterpress of the latter, and vice versâ.

The drawing of *Nymphæa kalmiana* being postponed to the next number, we of course postpone our remarks till the next Report.

The phenogamic plants of the last number of English Botany are—

*Dipsacus fullonum*. Dr. Smith doubts if this be really a distinct species from the *sylvestris*, and acknowledges that he has never seen it growing in any situation where it could be supposed to be wild. The chief difference consists in the greater rigidity and curvature at the point of the bractes or scales between the flowers. This it must be allowed is an important circumstance, as it is the rigidity and form of these parts which alone renders it applicable in the manufacture of wool; nor is it at all an usual effect of cultivation to increase the rigidity of parts, smoothness and softness is the more constant change produced by repeated culture in rich soil.

*Echium italicum*. Native of Jersey, but the drawing was taken from a garden specimen, as well as that of the last; the chief difference from the common Viper's bugloss, is in the smaller size, white colour, and great regularity of the corolla, the leaves and stalks too are rather hairy than bristly, and the plant has altogether a more hoary appearance.

*Hieracium murorum*. Dr. Smith has here given us a figure of the true *Hieracium murorum*, whereas that of all the local Floras, he supposes to be the *H. sylvaticum*, which he acknowledges to have mistaken for it in the Flora Britannica. Drawn from a specimen taken from Credder Rocks, by Mr. E. Forster.

*Hieracium Lævsoni*. From a garden specimen, but undoubtedly of British origin. By means of these two species of Hawkweed, Dr. Smith has further settled some difficulties respecting the synonyms of this very difficult genus, and has made some corrections of his former synonymy, given in the ninth volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society.

MONTHLY



## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE trifling frosts which have hitherto taken place, have not given the least check to the young wheats in either the early or late sown crops, both of which, in general, appear extremely promising for the season.

The great mildness and unusual openness of the weather during the whole of the month, has contributed to keep the cattle stock longer out in the pastures than is commonly the case, by which the consumption of more expensive winter fodder is prevented, which is a matter of great importance to the farmer.

The various sorts of green food employed for live stock at this period of the year, are also in most places good and abundant, which, with the large supply of potatoes, and other kinds of food, must secure the farmer, in a great measure, from the danger of scarcity of cattle fodder during the winter season.

The sheep on the turnips, and the fattening cattle stock on these and other sorts of food, have gone on particularly well, probably from the great warmth of the season.

Though much grain has been threshed out in consequence of the advance in price, the supplies in the markets have not lately been so abundant as might have been expected. The granting of licences for importing it from other countries, have seemingly had the effect of lessening the exertions of the farmers at home in getting it out in the usual quantity. The prices in the markets have continued much the same this week as in the preceding.

The average price of wheat per quarter, throughout England and Wales, is 70s. to 93s.; Super, 110s. to 114s.; Rye, 48s. to 54s.; Barley, 46s. to 52s.; Malt, 70s. to 80s.

Lean stock, both of the cattle and sheep kind, but especially the latter, have fetched unusually high prices at all the late fairs. Fat stock of all descriptions, but particularly hogs, is also sold at a high price.

In Smithfield Market the prices were:—Beef, 4s. to 5s.; Mutton, 4s. to 5s.; Veal, 6s. to 7s.; Pork, 5s. to 6s. 6d.

Notwithstanding the openness of the season, hay fully keeps up its price.

In Smithfield Market, Hay fetches from 4l. to 6l. per load; Clover, 5l. to 7l. 7s.; Straw, 1l. 14s. 6d. to 2l. 18s. 0d.

In most dry situations where grass husbandry prevails, much manure has been carted out upon the lands during this and the preceding month.

With active farmers too, an opportunity has been given, for the repairing of their fences, and for performing the business of hollow or under-draining, by the great mildness of the season during the whole of the present and former months.

The same circumstance has also been highly favourable for the wood-cutter, and for the laying up all sorts of perishable root-crops for the winter.

## NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

## OCTOBER.

*Shedding Month.*

No more the fields with scatter'd grain supply  
The restless, wand'ring, tenants of the sky;  
From oak to oak they run with eager haste,  
And wrangling share the first delicious taste  
Of fallen acorns; yet but thinly found,  
'Till the strong gale have shook them to the ground.

OCTOBER has, for the most part, been a fine autumnal month; and the weather the more delightful, in consequence of the long-continued fall of wet which preceded it. The wind has been variable. On the 2d and 3d, it was westerly; and on the 4th, south-east. It continued easterly till the 14th; it then veered, by south to west, from which quarter it continued to blow till the 21st, when it again became easterly. On the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th, there were fresh gales; but particularly on the three last-mentioned days. So long as the wind was easterly the days were perfectly clear and fine; but, as soon as it changed, the weather became cloudy, though there was no rain. The sun was peculiarly powerful about noon of the 18th and 19th. The evenings and mornings from the 6th to the 14th, were very cold and frosty. In the nights of the 23d and 25th, there was a little rain; and, on the morning of the 27th, a heavy fog.

October 6th. The first honey that I have seen this year was on this day; and, as stated in the last month's Report, the hives have proved more unproductive than they have been remembered



membered for several years past. The strawberry tree (*arbutus unedo*) is in flower; as, likewise is the althæa frutex (*hybiscus syriacus* of Linnæus.)

The flowers of all the wild species of heath are beginning to turn brown; and the fern upon all the waste grounds, has changed its colour.

The goat-sucker has not been heard for several days past.

October 10th. Gulls begin to leave the sea-shores, and frequent the inland parts of the country, where they congregate with the crows and jackdaws.

October 16th. The gossamer now floats in the air, but not in that abundance which I have usually remarked at this season.

Woodcocks have been shot in some of the woods, but they are by no means numerous. The fieldfares are returned from their emigration.

A few of the woodbines are still in flower.

October 20th. Some herrings were caught this evening; and they are the first that have appeared on our coasts.

The trees retain their leaves longer than usual, on account of the blight in the spring having caused a second leafing after midsummer. Those of the lime, elm, ash, poplar, and several kinds of willow, are, however, beginning to fall; and the leaves of the oak change their colour. Acorns and beechmast are shed.

October 21st. The house flies, which, during the last three or four warm days, were somewhat revived, are again becoming so torpid as to walk upon the windows with great apparent difficulty. Their feet adhere to the glass as though it were glutinous on the surface; and many of them have retired to their hiding-places, in crevices of wood, behind books, &c. for the winter.

The fruit of the woody nightshade (*solanum dulcamara*); black briony, (*tamus communis*); woodbine, holly, barberry, hedge rose, and black thorn, is ripe.

On the sea sands, I remark, that the Royston crows are returned.

The farmers in this neighbourhood have been somewhat prevented from sowing their wheat by the dry weather which has prevailed for a few weeks past. The soil is here so dry and gravelly as to require rain much more frequently for its culture, than the rich and clayey lands of the adjacent country.

October 31st. Neither the swallows nor martins have yet commenced their autumnal migration.

Hampshire.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October, to the 24th of November, 1809, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

### Barometer.

Highest, 30.07. Nov. 8 & 19. Wind W. & N.W.  
Lowest, 29.07. Nov. 24. Wind N.W.

### Thermometer.

Highest, 61°. Oct. 26 & 27. Wind E. & W.  
Lowest, 24°. Nov. 20. Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 47 hundredths of an inch. { The variation occurred between the 23d and 24th inst.; on the former morning the mercury was at 29.54, & on the latter it was no higher than 29.07.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 13°. { On the 16th, early in the morning, the mercury stood at 26°. and on the 17th, at the same hour, it was at 39°.

The quantity of rain since our last report of it, is equal to 4.325 inches in depth. On six days only, during the present month, there has been rain in any quantity; the remaining days have been dry, in the proportion of nine very brilliant, ten that may be denominated fair and cloudy, and on five there were thick fogs. The fog on the evening of the 28th of October, was so thick as to occasion serious inconvenience to travellers in and about the metropolis: even in shops and houses it was so great, as to render it difficult to see with candles from one side of the room to the other. The average height of the barometer for the month is equal to 29.75; and that of the thermometer is equal to 41.5; of course, according to the opinions of those who have attentively considered the subject, vegetation still goes on. Till the 14th, the mercury was never so low as the freezing point; between this day and the 21st, the frost was severe, the winds, especially on the 15th, extremely cutting, and skating became pretty general, when the frost suddenly broke, and the weather has since been mild and pleasant. The wind has been chiefly in the northerly quarter, varying to the east and west.